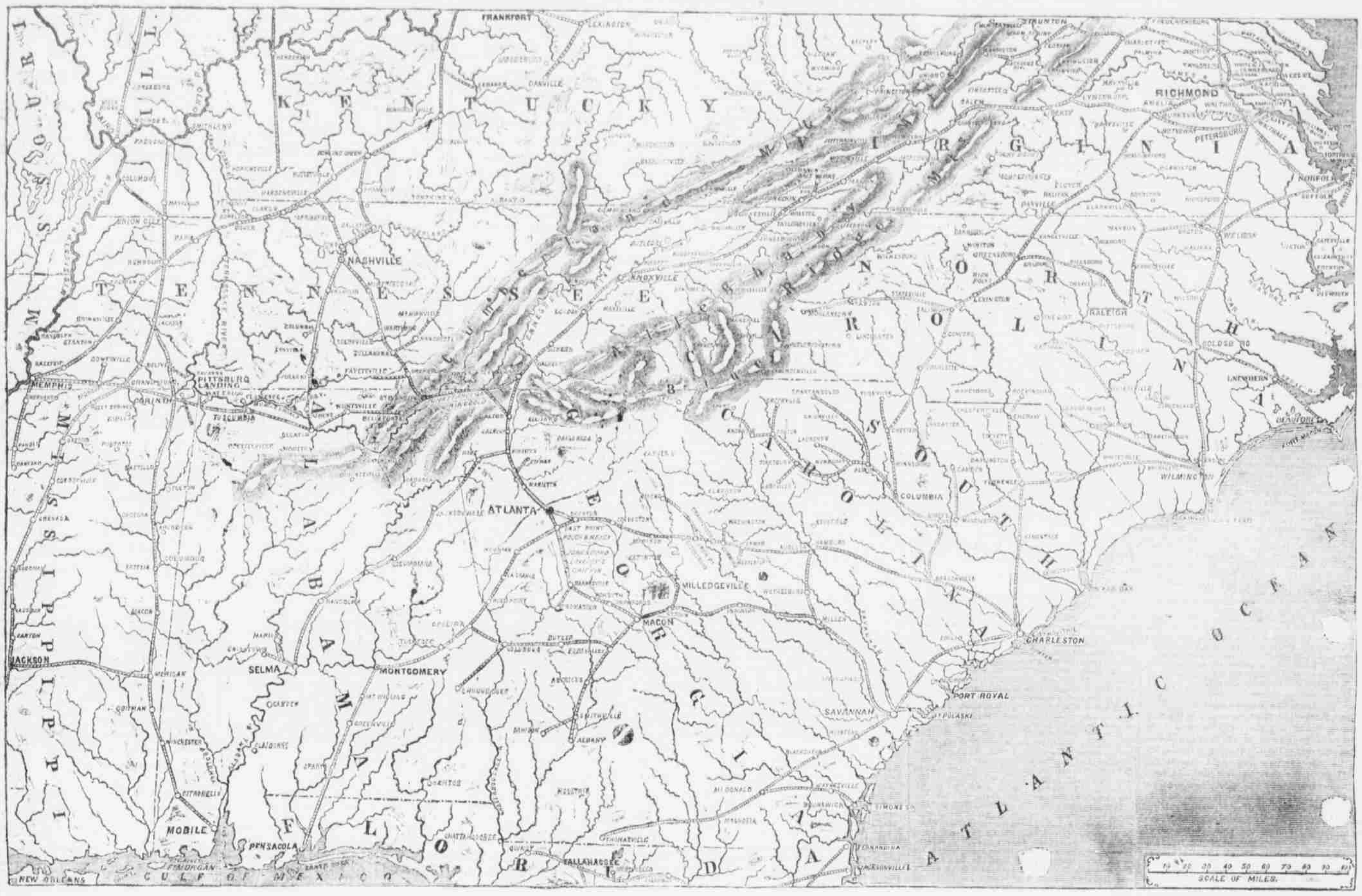
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

MAP OF THE COTTON STATES,

Showing the Routes of General Sherman's Two Columns, with the Important Strategical Points Aimed At—Macon, Augusta, Selma, Mobile, Savannah, Columbia, Charleston, Andersonville, &c



MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Sherman's Great Movements.

WHERE IS HE GOING?

THE QUESTION PARTLY ANSWERED.

Western Waifs and Southern Scintillations.

AUGUSTA AND MACON PROBABLY IN OUR HANDS.

Our Troops Near Selma Menacing Mobile.

SENSATION IN SAVANNAH.

Strength of Sherman's Army.

THE CAVALRY TEN THOUSAND.

What Will be Done in Sixty Days.

Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc., Etc.

The most satisfactory and latest news from General Sherman we have from the Richmond *Whig* of Saturday, as follows:—

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

General Hood is in motion, and his destination is thought to be East Tennessee. On the other hand, we have reason to believe, from the best information which has reached us, that Sherman designs to evacuate Atlanta entirely. The larger portion of his force, it is reported, is already moving towards Selma, Alabama, and if this be true, Mobile must be his destination. Apropos to this conjecture, we learn that an immense fleet of transports, laden with stores, has arrived in Mobile Bay, which looks as if a movement was contemplated at an early day in that quarter. We have, upon the above hypothesis, the most singular feature of the war, that is, of two large armies passing each other by a sort of flank movement, and moving in an opposite direction. Sherman may be a stubborn fighter, and a prospective candidate for Presidential honors; but we venture the prediction that he has been wofully outgeneralled this time. We shall soon see. The situation is certainly increasing in interest in North Georgia.

THE CITIES THAT HAVE FALLEN.

It is evident from the above that the cities and towns of Griffin, Miller, Macon, Augusta, and Milledgeville have fallen into our hands. The most important of these in a strategical point of view is Augusta—a place of some importance as a railroad centre, and which Sherman will make a temporary base for future movements.

City of Selma.

This place is in Dallas county, situate on the right bank of the Alabama river. The population in 1861 was 3177. The town is laid out on an elevated plateau, which terminates abruptly in a steep bluff, forming the bank of the river. Passengers ascend and descend from and to steamboats by means of long flights of steps, and merchandise is drawn up the bluff by machinery. Selma is the southern terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee railroad, and the Alabama and Mississippi railroad connects it with Uniontown and Marion. In 1860 it had two iron foundries, a carriage manufactory, two banks, two public halls, three daily newspapers, six churches, and a number of public and private schools. In the winter of 1859-60 it exported nearly one hundred thousand bales of cotton. By the course of the river, Selma is eighty-one miles below Montgomery, the original seat of the Confederate Government.

This movement towards Selma is taken by the Rebel papers as indicative of an attack upon Mobile, and we therefore append a sketch of

Mobile and its Defenses.

Mobile is situated on the right bank of the river of that name, about sixty miles below the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee, and near the confluence of the river and the bay. The rivers flowing into and forming Mobile river come from the rich cotton-growing regions of Alabama and Mississippi, while the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which has been constructed since 1855, taps another important agricultural district, the products of which have greatly added to the commerce of the city.

The census of the United States shows Mobile to have been, before the breaking out of the war, the third exporting city in the Union, the value of domestic produce sent from thence to Europe being greater only in New York and New Orleans. Her importations, however, like those of all other Southern cities, have not been at all proportionate to her exports, her merchants usually purchasing goods for home consumption from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia importers. The trade of Mobile with these cities has always been heavy, as most of the country merchants and planters of Alabama and Southeastern Mississippi derived their supplies from that city.

Mobile has a safe though rather shallow harbor, and the usual anchorage for the larger shipping is inside of Dauphin Island, about twenty-eight miles from the city. They are laden by means of lighters. The depth of water however, is sufficient to admit vessels of six or seven hundred tons alongside the wharves, while steamships of good size experience little difficulty in getting out and in under the management of skilful pilots.

North of the confluence of the Alabama river are sunk four wooden gunboats, and on the east channel an iron-clad ram—the latter considered to be a failure. There is a tract of swampy ground to the east of the confluence, known as Pinto's Point. The lower portion of this is rendered solid by driving piles and filling in with earth. Upon this are placed four Dahlgrens, three rifled, and three 32-pounder rifled guns. Between Pinto's Point and the river is a level plain, in the upper portion of which, and near the point of junction of the channel with the Alabama north of Mobile, is located a redoubt.

At a village on the railroad south is still another redoubt mounting four heavy guns. At Three Mile creek, where it crosses the railroad, is a small earthwork thrown up, but not defended at present.

West of Mobile is a series of earthworks extending a distance of several miles, and outside of these, extending from the shell road entirely around the city to the river, are formidable breastworks. Between the Alabama and the shell road is the lighthouse, and just back of this is a battery of six field pieces. There are, perhaps, other defensive works, which we have not seen described.

News at Washington—Has Sherman Gone to Savannah?

The Washington *Star* of last evening says that its contemporaries, in treating upon the reported movement of Sherman in the Cotton States, theorize upon the probabilities of his being able to liberate the large number of prisoners they state as being at Andersonville, South Carolina. Some of them accordingly plan out a campaign for him, having for its purpose a march to Andersonville and the liberation of those prisoners, the organization of Federal authority, civil and military, in Western North Carolina, after which the capture of Wilmington, and then a movement upon Richmond in co-operation with Grant. These papers do not seem to be aware that the Union prisoners were removed from Andersonville some time since.

When Sherman captured Atlanta they were hastily removed from Andersonville and scattered at various points, Savannah, Charleston, and elsewhere, lest Sherman should take a fancy to send a raiding expedition to Andersonville to liberate them. Alfred Onderkirk, a member of the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry, captured in May last in the fighting below Petersburg, and who was sent to Andersonville, and afterwards (at the time of the Rebel scare) sent to Savannah, and made his escape by jumping from a prisoner train going out of Savannah, and whose arrival in this city we have noticed, reports that the Rebels have now located their main prison not at Andersonville, but at Millen, Georgia, a point at the junction of the Georgia Central railroad and the Savannah and Augusta railroad, about eighty miles from Savannah, sixty from Augusta, and ninety from Milledgeville.

At this point they have now gathered some 25,000 Union prisoners—a very tempting little inducement for Sherman to pay Millen a visit, supposing him to be really making the bold advance towards salt water report assigns to him. Furthermore Millen is on the direct line to be taken by Sherman, supposing him to be aiming, not at Charleston, or Mobile, or Wilmington, but at Savannah. A glance at the map will show that Savannah is the nearest point on the coast Sherman could reach from Atlanta, and Onderkirk's statements, as well as others, go to show that Savannah is more weakly defended on the land side than are either Charleston or Mobile, which places have been strongly fortified heretofore on the land side, in anticipation of attack in that direction from our land forces.

Onderkirk states, too, that Savannah was very weakly defended—so much so that detachments of marines from the vessels in the harbor were compelled to do shore guard duty every third night. The country, too, traveled by Onderkirk on foot from Savannah to Atlanta presented no serious obstacles to a military movement, the country being level and the streams shallow, for the most part. The country, too, was amply stocked with sweet potatoes, corn and peas sufficient to sustain an army moving rapidly through.

This line of march would take Sherman directly through the district where the Rebels have stored millions of bales of cotton, and would enable him to pay attention to the immense manufactories for cannon, small arms, powder, locomotives, &c., at Macon, Columbus, and Augusta, which afford the main supply at this time for Rebeldom. Sherman, starting with sixty days' provisions, eked out by supplies obtained on the road, could perform this work and reach tide-water, via Savannah, probably without encountering any obstacles that his daring genius could not overcome.

But he would not be in plight after such a march, and would not be provisioned sufficiently, to enable him to sit down to the siege of cities defended on all sides like Charleston and Mobile.

The other programme allotted to him by some of our contemporaries of a march through upper North Carolina (pausing to establish a government) to Wilmington, and then northward, is too impracticable, from its length of march and the impossibility of provisioning an army, to have probability.

The weight of presumption, then, is that if Sherman has really entered upon a movement to the seacoast, he is heading towards Savannah—there or thereabouts.

The Reports "Out West"—Atlanta and Rome destroyed—March to Augusta, Etc.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Thursday says:—

There is a most intense desire to hear from Sherman. That he is again "on the war path" and desperately bent on mischief, no one doubts, but when he left Atlanta, or where he was going, are yet complete mysteries, although each may have his own surmises. As Grant's movements will most probably depend and hinge on those of Sherman, all thoughts are traveling with the latter. There is a most wonderful absence of news from Chattanooga and Nashville about his intentions and movements.

The Richmond newspapers of the 11th are said to hint that startling news might soon be expected from Sherman, but whether this was based on direct and positive knowledge of their own, or upon the hints and statements to the same effect in New York papers, is not yet known; but we expect the latter. The report that Sherman has already reached Augusta, Ga., is, of course, untrue; because it would be impossible, supposing, as is most likely the case, that his army did not leave Atlanta until the 8th. The latest news we have from him is contained in the following; whether it is true or not, we leave each reader to judge for himself:—

The Illinois *State Journal* (German) of yesterday states, on the authority of the army-vote commissioner of Iowa, who was passing through Chicago on his return home, that when he left Atlanta a considerable part of Sherman's army had gone southward, and that the general opinion there was that they were going to Savannah, via Macon and Milledgeville. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed among the troops for their chief and his new enterprise. A large number of torches were left in Atlanta to burn the town as soon as the last troops had left, and the barracks of the 20th Corps had already been destroyed. When he left Rome that city was in flames, and a large amount of cotton had been burned there, although it was claimed by Paris and Hamburg houses as being hypothecated to them.

Immediately after the train which carried this Commissioner had passed the Chattahoochee, the great bridge over that river was destroyed. It was the intention to destroy the whole road between Atlanta and Chattanooga, as General Sherman was fully convinced of his ability to subsist his army in the rich and fertile country through which he was to pass. The latest telegraphic news, according to which a Rebel attack had been repulsed at Atlanta, does not conflict with this gentleman's statements, but only proves that Sherman's army had not yet all started on their campaign."

SHERMAN ON THE MARCH.

The Indianapolis *State Journal* has the following:—

This veteran war chief is again on the path of the enemy. What his destination is is kept within his own reticent brain.

Swinging clear of Hood and his army, he marches forth to capture and destroy. The boldness of his movement astonishes, while it pleases all. Cautious and faint-hearted people may tremble for his safety, with Hood in rear, but should Hood attempt to follow Sherman, he will find Thomas with ample force hanging upon his own rear, a most damaging fellow.

The distance from Atlanta to the three chief objective points before Sherman is great, and would be appalling to any commander who did not so well know as he does how to use the legs of his army. From Atlanta to Augusta is one hundred and seventy-one miles; from Augusta to Charleston one hundred and twenty-one miles; to Savannah one hundred and thirty-six miles. From Atlanta to Montgomery is one hundred and forty-two miles; from Montgomery to Mobile one hundred and ninety-seven miles.

But the country is not difficult; no mountain ranges lie in the way to make transportation laborious, such as Rosecrans met in Tennessee, in his campaign against Chattanooga; no passes or defiles present easily defensible positions to an opposing force; the whole region both to the south and east is rich in food, and has been untouched by the war. And in whatever direction they may march, Sherman and his troops well know that at the end of their route friendly co-operation and abundant supplies await them. They are swimming towards the shore, and every swimmer knows the moral advantage of that.

Sherman Possibly at Andersonville.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* of yesterday says:—

The letter we publish this morning from Atlanta shows that the movement of Sherman south from Atlanta began on the 5th of November. The Richmond papers announce on the 10th that startling news has been received, probably that announcing Sherman's approach towards Macon. Macon is about one hundred miles a little south-east of Atlanta. Andersonville, where 30,000 of our Union soldiers are confined, is on a railroad running south from Macon to Fort Gaines, on the Chattahoochee river.

It is about fifty miles from Macon. Sherman probably first seized the railroad at Macon, and by this time may have reached Andersonville. If the Rebels should attempt the removal of the Union prisoners further south, they would be obliged to move them towards Mobile or Montgomery. If these prisoners are secured, many of them may be fit for field service; others can be sent back to Atlanta. We watch with almost breathless interest the results of this astonishing movement. If successful, it will place Sherman at the head of the military chieftains of modern times. Every loyal heart North prays devoutly for his success.

Sherman's Preliminary Movements.

Sherman had on November 9 forty-seven thousand men, ten thousand of whom were cavalry. These he divided into two columns. The first column left Atlanta on November 9, and marched south to Macon, Georgia. From there it was the intention to go to Milledgeville, the capital of the State, where a large number of Federal prisoners were confined. These are to be released, and the column will then turn east to Augusta.

On November 12, the second column of Sherman's army left Atlanta, going directly towards Augusta. It was hoped that a junction of the two columns could be effected by November 16, when a march eastward to Savannah, or Charleston, was to be made. Sherman carries sixty days provisions with him, principally droves of cattle, which can be taken along without much trouble.

We have information from Southern sources that a contest had been fought at Rough and Ready, on the railroad running from Atlanta to Macon, between the advance of one of Sherman's columns and some Georgia State troops. There is little doubt that the State troops were defeated, and then the column pushed successfully forward. Hood, on November 10, was at Tuscumbia, Alabama, south of the Coosa river, and was marching as speedily as possible towards Atlanta.

The Commander of the Cavalry—Major-General Judson Kilpatrick.

Sherman has ten thousand cavalry with him, forming a corps under command of General Judson Kilpatrick. This corps is composed of two divisions, commanded by Generals Stanley and Wilder. General Kilpatrick, the dashing cavalry leader, was born near Dickertown, Sussex county, New Jersey, on January 14, 1836. He is, therefore, but twenty-eight years of age. Displaying early in his youth a fondness for military life, he obtained, through the influence of his father, Colonel S. Kilpatrick, an admission into the West Point Military Academy, whence he graduated early in 1861, fourteenth in his class.

He entered the United States Army on May 6, 1861, as a Second Lieutenant of Company G, of the 1st Regular Artillery, and on the 14th of May obtained a first lieutenancy. He was allowed leave to accept the Captaincy of Company H, 5th New York Volunteers (Duryea's Zouaves), and with it participated in the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861. During this contest he was severely wounded. On his recovery he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Harris Light Cavalry of New York Volunteers, with rank from August 1, 1861. His regiment was soon after attached to the Army of the Potomac, and engaged on outpost duty. He was afterwards appointed its Colonel.

During the Pope campaign with the Army of Virginia Colonel Kilpatrick's regiment was attached to General John Buford's Brigade, and participated in the operations along the banks of the Rappahannock during August, 1862. He took part in the Maryland campaign under General Pleasonton, and particularly distinguished himself while at Falmouth, during General Burnside's control of the Army of the Potomac. During the famous Stoneman raid to the rear of General Lee's Rebel army, Colonel Kilpatrick commanded the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division of Stoneman's Corps. During this expedition he led his regiment through the enemy's territory, and took them safely to Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown. The dash was full of adventure, and about two hundred miles were traveled in less than five days.

Colonel Kilpatrick succeeded in capturing over three hundred prisoners, with a loss of only one officer and thirty-seven men. His command was taken back to the Rappahannock by way of Urbanna, thus making a detour of the whole of the Rebel army under General Lee. For the success of this movement, and for other brilliant dashes, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, with a commission dating from June 13, 1863.

During the Pennsylvania campaign, or rather the movements preceding it, General Kilpatrick's Brigade greatly distinguished itself, especially at Aldie, June 17; Middleburg, June 21, and Hanover, Pa., July 1, 1863. During the battle of Gettysburg he commanded a division of Pleasonton's Cavalry, and was engaged in the pursuit of the Rebels to the Potomac, after which he came to New York city, where he commanded the cavalry force in the district during the riot of July, 1863.

He commanded an expedition during September, 1863, to recapture the gunboats *Satellite* and *Reliance*, and as far as this force was concerned the movement was a complete success. During the advance of the Army of the Potomac, in November, 1863, the cavalry were very actively engaged.

General Kilpatrick is a man who has suddenly been left alone in the world. About the latter end of 1863 he lost his wife, and on the 29th of January, 1864, his child died at West Point. Previous to that event he had lost his father, mother, brothers, and sisters. He has met with some narrow escapes during the present war, and has been wounded several times. His ride to Richmond was one of the most extraordinary adventures in history. General Kilpatrick was ordered to General Sherman's army last spring, and was in several battles in Georgia; was wounded near Resaca; returned home to New York; got well, and again joined Sherman at Atlanta two months ago.

Atlanta Gone—Rome Evacuated and Destroyed.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, November 14.—What I telegraphed you on the night of the 11th instant, concerning the burning of Atlanta, was, at that time, strictly true. The Gate City of the South still stood that evening, and communication with it, both by telegraph and railroad, was uninterrupted. Before the present day is past, however, the appropriate inscription for that city will be—"Atlanta was."

The destruction of the Western and Atlanta railroad has already begun; by to-morrow morning Atlanta will probably be in ruins; and the commander-in-chief of the military division of the Mississippi will be on his way for some point known only to himself and the Government at Washington. Probably, for a month to come, anything more than this (except as we may get information through the Rebel prints) will be mere conjecture and speculation. Rome was evacuated and destroyed two days since, and on Saturday, the 15th instant, the heads of our columns left Atlanta and moved towards their point of destination.

The Course of General Sherman.

It is not reasonable to suppose that General Sherman would, after leaving Atlanta, move directly eastward to Augusta over the Georgia railway, leaving, on his march, so formidable an avenue of communication as the Grand Southern Trunk, above described.

Should he do so, he would have a distance of 171 miles to traverse, while from Macon to Millen, which is the junction of the Augusta branch, is but 109 miles, and from thence to Augusta is 53 miles, making a total of 162 miles. The distances on the Atlanta and West Point, and West Point and Montgomery roads are as follows:—

To East Point......	6 miles	To Loachapoka......	5 miles
To Fairburn........	12 miles	To Notasulga......	7 miles
To Palmetto........	7 miles	To Chehaw........	7 miles
To Newnan........	15 miles	To Franklin	6 miles
To Grantville......	12 miles	To Cowles........	7 miles
To Hogansville....	7 miles	To Shorter's......	6 miles
To LaGrange........	13 miles	To [illegible]......	4 miles
To Long Cane......	6 miles	To Mount Meigs...	7 miles
To West Point......	9 miles	To Montgomery...	11 miles
To Cusseta.........	12 miles		
To Rough and Ready	9 miles	Total from Atlanta to Montgomery..	175 miles
To Opelika........	4 miles		
To Auburn........	4 miles		

From Atlanta to Macon the distance is as follows:—

To East Point......	6 miles.	To Barnesville......	5 miles.
To Rough & Ready..	5 "	To Goggins's........	4 "
To Chapman's......	7 "	To Collier's........	6 "
To Jonesboro......	4 "	To Forsyth........	6 "
To Lovejoy's......	6 "	To Smarr's........	5 "
To Fayette........	3 "	To Prattsville......	5 "
To Griffin.........	8 "	To Howard's........	10 "
To Thornton's......	6 "	To Macon..........	8 "
To Milner's........	6 "		
Total........			101 "

There are no streams of consequence to cross on this route.

Macon is situated on the west bank of the Ocmulgee river, and is the capital of Bibb county, Georgia, thirty miles southwest of Milledgeville. It is at the head of steamboat navigation and at the junction of the Georgia Central with the Macon and Western railroads, one hundred and ninety-one miles from Savannah.

It is a place of some note, having eight churches, a college, two banks, four printing offices, and about six thousand inhabitants. A bridge three hundred and eighty-nine feet in length crosses the Ocmulgee.

Census of Chicago.

A new census of Chicago, taken by the Comptroller of that city, shows a population of 169,658, an increase of 31,167 since 1862. By the United States census of 1860 it was only 109,260. Increase in four years, 60,093. The present census is made up to the 1st of October last, and in detail is as follows:—

	Total Inhabitants.	Whites under 21.	Whites under 5.	Col'd.
First Ward	11,278	2,755	799	293
Second Ward	12,571	4,085	1,589	669
Third Ward	14,295	5,092	1,838	933
Fourth Ward	10,105	3,429	1,284	39
Fifth Ward	8,803	4,025	1,719	2
Sixth Ward	9,466	4,145	1,839	15
Seventh Ward	13,834	5,194	2,969	16
Eighth Ward	7,523	3,597	1,577	9
Ninth Ward	10,099	4,223	1,364	54
Tenth Ward	11,138	4,098	1,432	73
Eleventh Ward	12,604	5,008	1,968	20
Twelfth Ward	8,811	3,965	1,723	4
Thirteenth W'd	6,341	2,913	1,288	2
Fourteenth W'd	5,245	2,462	1,073	0
Fifteenth Ward	13,989	6,147	2,810	2
Sixteenth Ward	13,348	4,808	1,865	60
Total	169,353	55,948	27,137	2,114

The total valuation of property in the city is $48,732,782. In 1860 it was $37,053,512. The present income from taxes is $974,655.

On the 1st of July, 1837, the city contained but four thousand inhabitants, and its receipts from taxes amounted to less than six thousand dollars.

—The engagements for the great prize of Paris, to be run for in the year 1866, are now closed. There are 94 horses entered. There are 83 entered for the year 1863, and 126 for the year 1864. There are 142 horses entered for the year 1865. There are 53 French horses and 41 English entered for the year 1866.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, November 19.

The Stock Market this morning recovered from the depression of the last few days, and at noon Reading was selling at 68 in this market and in New York at 68½. Gold rose to 224, which inspired the bulls, who bid up the general list several per cent.

The Gold Market is excited this morning, and prices have advanced about 5 ⅌ cent. since last evening. Opening at 216½; rallied and sold at 219 at 11 o'clock; 223 at 12; fell off and sold at 222¾ at 12¼; and 219½ at 1 P. M. Market closed weak and unsettled.

There is more activity in the Stock Market this morning, and prices have an upward tendency owing to the advance in gold. Government bonds continue firm, with sales of 5-20s at 104½@104¾; 6s of 1881 at 110¼; and 10-40s at 99½, an advance of 2½; new City 6s are selling at 101⅞.

In Railroad shares there is a firmer feeling, and prices have advanced, with sales of Reading to notice at 67⅞@68, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 65½@66, an advance of ½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30½; 151½ was bid for Camden and Amboy, an advance of ½; 45 for Little Schuylkill; 50½ for Philadelphia and Germantown; 60 for Minehill; 30½ for North Pennsylvania; 80 for Lehigh Valley; 51 for Elmira preferred; 38 for Catawissa preferred; and 65 for Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore.

City Passenger Railroad shares are firmer, but there is very little doing. 25½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31½ for Spruce and Pine, an advance of ½; and 65 for West Philadelphia; 70 was asked for Second and Third; 59 for Fifth and Sixth; 49 for Tenth and Eleventh; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 25½ for Green and Coates.

In Canal shares there is very little doing, but prices are better. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 40, an advance of 1½; 32½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 75¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 99 for Morris Canal common; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal, an advance of ½; and 36 for Delaware Division.

Coal Oil shares are more active, and prices are rather better, with sales of Dalzell at 8½@9, an advance of ½; McClintock at 5¾; McElheny at 6; and Germania at 1⅞; 31½ was bid for Maple Shade, an advance of ½; 8¾ for Noble and Delamater; 7¼ for Oil Creek; and 4⅝ for Egbert.

Bank shares continue very firm and prices are rather better, with sales of Girard at 49½, an advance of ½; Kensington at 87, an advance of 2; 173 was bid for North America; 30½ for Mechanics'; 30½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 56 for City; 47 for Commonwealth; and 45 for Union.

The Money Market continues very easy; loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent. per annum; prime paper is scarce and in demand at 7@9 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 19.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R.....	67¾	200 sh Excelsior Oil..	1⅝
100 sh do...........	67¾	100 sh Egbert Oil	4⅝
100 sh do	67⅞	300 sh Corn Planter..	7⅝
100 sh do...........	68	200 sh do...........	7⅝
200 sh do	68	100 sh Hibbard b10	3
100 sh do	67½	500 sh do b30	2¾
400 sh St. Nicholas...	4⅞	500 sh do....... b10	2¾
200 sh do	4	300 sh do...........	2¾
200 sh Cherry Run....	16	200 sh Mineral Oil....	2·94
200 sh Curtin Oil .s30	12⅝	200 sh Bruner	2
200 sh do...........	12¾	500 sh do...........	2
200 sh do...........	12½	200 sh Fulton Coal....	7⅞
100 sh do...........	14	400 sh do	7
100 sh do...........	14½	200 sh Organic Oil...	1⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 5-20s........	104½	400 sh Germania ...b5	1⅞
$1000 do...........	104	50 sh Honeyb'k Coal.	61½
$200 do...........	104	100 sh N. Y. & E..b30.	96
$600 U. S. 10-40s	99½	6 sh Sch Nav pf.....	40
$5000 U. S. 6s, '81.....	110¼	200 sh Reading R..b30	68
$1000 1-Year Cer.......	96½	200 sh do..........s	67⅞
$100 Sch. Nav. 6s '72...	95	100 sh do...........	67⅞
$2000 Lehigh Val bds..	104	200 sh do ....s	67⅞
$1000 Sunbury & E 7s	107	100 sh do...........	67¾
$2000 City 6s, new.....	101⅞	100 sh do...b5&int	68
$1000 Phil. & Erie 6s...	105	200 sh do...........	68
20 sh Girard Bank...	49½	14 sh Penna RR.....	65⅝
400 sh Phil. & Erie....	30½	10 sh do...........	65½
100 sh Dalzell Oil ..b5	9	243 sh do...........	66
25 sh do...........	8¾	500 sh H. & B. Top....	100⅝
800 sh do..........s5	9	100 sh Cherry Run ...	21
100 sh Phil. & Oil Ck.	1⅞	30 sh Amygdaloid ...	30
200 sh McClintock....	5¾	18 sh Kensington Bk.	87
100 sh McElheny Oil..	6		

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9¾ A. M..........216½ 12 M..............223
11 A. M..........219 1 P. M..............219½

Market exciting and active.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold..................	218	220
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s......	208	..
Dimes and Half Dimes..........	203	..
Spanish Quarters	203	..
Penn. Currency.................	⅛ dis.	¼ dis.
New York Exchange..............	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal.....s	..	7⅞	Seneca Oil........	4⅝	5
Big Mountain Coal.	5¾	5⅞	Organic Oil......s	..	1⅝
N. Y. & Mid. Coal..	12	14	Franklin Oil.......	..	1⅝
Green Mt. Coal....	4	5	Howe's Eddy Oil..	..	1⅝
N. Carbondale	2	3	Irving Oil	8¼	8½
New Creek........	⅝	1	Pope Farm Oil....	1	1·31
Feeder Dam Coal..	⅝	1	Densmore.........	1⅝	6
Clinton Coal......	⅝	1½	Dalzell Oil.........	8⅝	9¼
Butler Coal.......	10	12	McElheny.........	6	6
Diamond Coal.....	..	20	Roberts Oil........	..	3
Swatara..........	..	10	Olmstead..........	2⅝	3
Monocacy Iron...	10½	10¾	Noble&Delamater.	8½	9
Penn Mining......	20	..	Hibbard.........s	..	2·94
Connecticut	..	⅝	Story Farm......	2⅝	3
Keystone Zinc....	1½	2	Bruner..........s	..	2
Excelsior Oil.....s	..	1½	Petroleum Centre	3⅝	3⅞
Big Tank.........	2¼	2½	Egbert..........s	..	4⅝
Continental.......	3½	3¾	Boge Island.......	1	1⅝
Farrel...........	..	2	Allegheny River..	1⅝	1⅝
Oil Creek........	7¼	7⅜	Curtin..........s	..	14½
Maple Shade Oil..	31	36	Phila & Oil Creek..	1⅝	1⅞
McClintock Oil....	5½	5¾	Bull Creek	3⅝	4⅝
Pennsylvania Pet.	1	2	Germania.........	1·81	1⅞
Perry Oil.........	3	4	Corn Planter .....s	..	7⅝
Mineral Oil......s	..	2·94	Briggs............	..	4½
Keystone Oil.....	1¼	2	Rock Oil..........	3⅝	3⅞
Venango Oil......	..	½	Tarr Farm........	2⅝	2⅞
Union Petroleum..	2¼	2⅝	Globe Farm......	1⅝	1¾
Beacon Oil.......	1	1¼			

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour 1440 bbls.; Wheat, 7300 bushels; Corn, 7100 bushels; Oats, 5000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, November 19.—Business moves slowly in all departments, but there is not much change to record in values.

The export demand for Flour is quite limited, and 600@700 bbls. were disposed of at $11@11·25 ⅌ bbl. for extras and $12·75@13 for fancy lots, according to quality. There is a limited home consumption demand within the range of these figures. Small sales of Rye Flour at $9—a decline of 25c. In Corn Meal we notice sales of 1000 bbls. Brandywine on terms not made public.

The demand for Wheat is limited, at the decline recorded yesterday, and about 3000 bush. Pennsylvania and Southern red sold at $2·50@2·55 ⅌ bush. In the absence of sales of white, we quote at $2·70@2·80; Kentucky sells at $1·70. 3000 bush. yellow Corn sold at $1·70, a decline of 5c. ⅌ bush. Oats are in good request at 85c.

There has been a steady demand for Fish oils at our quotations; sales of Crude Whale at $1·45; Bleached Winter do at $1·65; and Winter Sperm at $2·40@2·45, cash. Linseed Oil has been in limited request, and small sales are reported at $1·38@1·40 cash, a decline. In Lard Oil but little doing and very little here; small sales of Winter at $2@2·05, an advance, and 70 bbls. No. 2 at $1·70. A sale of 45 bbls. City distilled Red Oil at $1·45@1·50, cash. In Salad Oil nothing doing. Petroleum—the demand has been very moderate since our last report, but prices are well maintained; sales of Crude at 43@45c.; Refined, in bond, at 62@63c., and free at [illegible]c.; Residuum sells at $9@9½.

Whisky is dull and declining, sales of 200 bbls. Pennsylvania and Ohio at $1·77, and some Drudge at $1·74.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallagher, New York, W. J. Taylor & Co.
Barque Prowess (Br.), Brown, Falmouth, for orders, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Kodiak, Yates, Pensacola, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Omaha, Robinson, do. do.
Schr Altavela, Reed, Cardenas, do.
Schr J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Boston, do.
Schr Agile, Smith, Barbados, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Ida McLeod, Cook, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Pathfinder, Robinson, 10 days from Pensacola, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Adrie (Br.), Mackenzie, 15 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster and potatoes to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, 5 days from Beaufort, in ballast to captain.
Schr Mantua, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with wheat to James Barratt.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Brig Albert Adams, Ayres, from St. Martins 22 inst., salt, has been ordered to New York. Left, brig Eva and schr Chief, both for New York in a few days.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

WINDSOR—Schr Adrie, Mackenzie—49 tons plaster 110 bbls potatoes C. C. Van Horn.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

BLANCHE.

Blanche sat by her open casement,
Humming an air as she spinned,
Ever and oft the burden came,
Borne on the summer's wind.

'Twas an olden ditty she sang,
She had caught from her lips long dead—
Lips now attuned to other songs—
"To other songs," she said.

Round and round her spinning wheel flew,
Swiftly the long silken thread
Drooped from her ivory fingers—
"An endless task!" she said.

The sun swooned away on the mountains,
Painting the valley in red,
In orange and purple the vineyards—
"An endless day," she said.

The moon and the stars they glimmered,
As the twilight shadows fled;
She leans from her open casement—
"God only is light," she said.

An angel in secret is weaving
A death-shroud in mystical thread;
United in half finished meshes—
"God only is rest," she said.

"Now wipe the tear from thy cheek, Blanche;
Believe that thy lover is dead;
For faithless from thee he has wandered."
"God only is true," she said.

'Twas night, and the angel was bending
Over Blanche, as she lay on her bed;
He whispered, "Her spinning is ended—
God only is life," he said.

OLD GRIFFIN, THE USURER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

There was one thing that old Griffin, the usurer, loved better than money—one thing and one only—his daughter. She was not beautiful, either in form or features, but through neglect in childhood she had contracted a disease of the spine, which left a sad curvature. This obstructed free nervous action, and so the whole physical life became dwarfed. Her face was weazened, and her form diminutive. She stooped forward, bending to the right; and one shoulder stood above the other. Of course her movements were ungraceful.

For all this everybody that knew her loved her. The sweetness of her temper, the kindness of her heart, the will shown in benefits where it was fitting to bestow them—all these gave the impression of a soul that lived nearer to heaven than to earth.

One day the angels lifted this beautiful soul out of its deformed earthly body, and bore it, clothed in an immortal body of spiritual substance like their own, upwards into heaven. There had been only slight warnings of the change. Katy had drooped a little, but without complaining. Then she went to sleep, like a tired child, and the heart of the hard old man, her father—hard to the world but soft to his child—was stricken with a sorrow beyond the power of healing.

The long-cherished greed of money, which had grown up into second nature, was not diminished by this event. Pain seemed to stimulate instead of weakening the passion. Old Griffin exacted from the weak and necessitous who came to him in their extremity the largest discounts to which they would submit; often taking from poor men, forced by present needs to sell the notes of hand received in payment for work, at the rate of thirty, forty, or fifty per cent. per annum! All day long he sat in his office, like a great bloated spider, waiting for the flies that were sure to be entangled in his web; then he went back to his home, from which the light had gone out, and sat there in darkness and grief.

With the money taken by the old usurer from needy merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, he built a splendid monument over the grave of his child. Within the massive iron railing that encircled this monument seats were placed; and sitting in one of these, late in the afternoon, after the day's business was over, you would find old Mr. Griffin, when the air was warm and the sky clear. Choicest flowers bloomed around the monument.

"She loved flowers." This was his answer to a stranger, who, seeing him in the little enclosure one day, entered and stood by his side, saying, as the old man looked up:—

"These flowers are very beautiful."

"She loved flowers."

"Your daughter?" responded the stranger.

"Yes. She was never without them."

"You loved her very much," said the stranger.

"Loved her!" said the old man. "Love seems too common a word to express my feelings. Our language wants a new term."

"Everybody loved her," returned the stranger. Did Katy love herself?"

"She was the most unselfish being I ever knew," promptly answered the father, with a flush of pride in his face.

"Always doing good, as she had opportunity."

"Yes, always."

"Do you think she comes to you often now that she has laid off her earthly vesture?"

"I am sure of it," was answered. "Though my bodily eye may be too dull to see her, yet love tells me that she is near."

"And she looks into your heart—knows what you feel and think—sees, by her more interior vision, away down into the secret places of your life."

Old Griffin's countenance changed. It became more thoughtful, and just a little troubled.

"In coming near to you now she sees past all outward things. No feeling, no purpose, no quality of mind is hidden," continued the stranger. "Have you thought of this?"

The old man's head drooped upon his breast. His eyes rested on the ground. He made no answer.

"Let me relate to you a little incident," said the stranger. The old usurer raised his head. "A poor, honest, hard working mechanic had a sick child, whom he loved very much. Your child was no dearer to you than his child was to him. This poor mechanic had other children, and it taxed all his efforts and took all his earnings to buy them plain food and clothing. The sick child needed many things not in the father's power to give. She needed to be taken out into the pure air—to have change, and cordials, and luxuries his slender purse might not afford.

"I met your angel-minded daughter in the chamber of the sick child, one day. She had brought some delicacies to tempt her appetite, and a bunch of flowers to refresh her senses. 'On Saturday,' said the child, warmth coming into her wan face, 'father is going with me to the sea-shore. The doctor says it will do me so much good. Father will take me down and leave me there for a week. I shall be so happy! I never saw the sea. How grand it must look!'

"My heart went with the child in her journey to the sea-shore. I knew that both body and mind would receive a healthy influence. I wish you could have seen the pleasure that shone in your Katy's face, as she saw the joy of this poor sick child. 'I'm so glad you are going,' she said, taking her little hand. 'When you come back I will see you, and you must tell me all about the grand old ocean.'

"Well, sir, Saturday came, but the sick child did not see the ocean, nor get health from its cool and stimulating breezes. Why? Let me tell you. Her father, as I have said, was a poor man, who toiled hard for his money. It so happened that he was doing work for a person who promised him pay as soon as the job was completed. He had to buy material with which to do the work, and for which he was to settle on receiving payment. The work amounted to a little over seventy dollars, and the cost of the material was thirty-five. When the job was done, instead of receiving cash, as he had expected, the poor mechanic did only get a note of hand payable in four months. This would not have been as well as [illegible], or less, if the money could have been obtained thereon at legal interest; but there was no person known to the mechanic who would discount the note at any fair rate. The promise to the sick child was made in expectation of receiving this money when the work was done.

"Well, sir! The poor mechanic brought this note of hand to you. It was for seventy dollars, [illegible]. Common interest for the four months it had to run would be about one dollar and a half, counting in the grace days; but you cut off twenty dollars. 'I'll give fifty or nothing,' you said to the poor man. 'Ten chances to one, but I lose it in the end. In fact, I'd rather not have his paper.' And yet you were buying the same man's paper every day, and considered it safe.

"Only fifteen dollars of profit was left to the poor man for two weeks of hard work. You took the rest! Of course, the sick, failing, longing child did not get the sea breezes. No—no. And she died a month later. I saw Katy standing with tear-filled eyes, looking upon the pale corpse. She had brought flowers to lay in the coffin. Of course, she knew nothing of your part in the tragedy. The grieving father would not wound her tender heart by even a hint at the miserable truth.

"But things are different now," continued the stranger. "Katy's inner eyes are opened. She does not come to you in the outside world of veils and shadowing curtains of flesh; but as the soul comes to soul—spirit to spirit. If there is subterfuge in your mind, she sees it. If hard, grasping selfishness, that would take from a sick and dying child the very breath of life and coin it into gold—she sees that also. Can she love these? Nay, can she love him who admits and cherishes them? Ah, sir! If you would have this heavenly-minded child near you, you must love what she loves. If you would go to her when you die, you must set your heart on higher and purer things than treasure that moth corrupts."

The old man was stunned. He sat with his eyes cast down, still and statue-like. When he lifted his eyes the stranger was not near. He had departed with noiseless steps.

Next day a poor man came to the usurer. He had a note of sixty dollars.

"How much shall I take?" said the usurer to himself, as he looked greedily at the signature. It was [illegible] to offer the poor man forty five dollars for the note. But [illegible] the stranger's look. She seemed to be standing close beside him, observing all he was thinking and doing.

"This is for work," he said to the man, speaking as he felt the two auditors—one visible and the other invisible.

"Yes, sir. It's for work."

"All for labor?"

"No, sir. At least half for material."

"Was there a good profit on the work?"

"No, sir. It hardly paid for day labor."

"Ah! Is that so?" The usurer sat in a thoughtful way, holding the little piece of paper in his hand. More palpably present seemed Katy. "Is that so?" he repeated. "Then the case is slightly altered. You can't afford much discount."

"Every dollar taken from that note," said the poor man, "is so much lost from my hard earnings; so much bread taken from my children."

A brief struggle took place in the usurer's mind; then he filled up a check for forty-eight dollars and sixty three cents.

"I've charged only common interest," he said, as he gave the check.

"It's very kind in you, sir, very kind!" answered the poor man with feeling. "They said you'd take the hide off; but I knew it wasn't in the heart of one so full of riches as you are to rob a poor man's children. I'll put such a slander back into the teeth of any one who utters it again in my presence." And the man went out.

"Was that right, Katy?" Almost aloud the old man said this, as if Katy were in bodily presence beside him. He felt the warmth of her approving smile—the awe-fraught of a new emotion, born of an act which had in it the germ of a higher and nobler life. Never before had he denied the lust of gain; never before come to let, except to his child, anything for another's good.

In all that day's business there was conflict. Greed of gold prompted to the usual exactions; but the ever-recurring thought of Katy, with the impression of her nearness, held him away from extortion, when the weak and needy came to him. In large commercial paper there were current "street rates" of discount, which though a [illegible] made without scruple. But when the artisan and the small manufacturer came, with their sober faces and small notes, the conscious presence of Katy restrained him. He dared not rob them as of old, lest the pure spirit he so loved should see it and depart from him.

So the work was going on in old Griffin's mind. Slowly, with small promise at the beginning, under many hindrances and obstructions. But, after a while, a small channel for a new life current was cut into the hard rock of nature and habit, and a healthy stream began to flow thereon with a perceptible current. At last the usurer gave up his calling. He said, "I have enough." Then there was a pause. His life seemed to stand still. There was an aching void in his heart. But, in a small silver thread, the new current flowed on, and there was a gradual deepening and widening of its channel.

Then his gold began to be a burden. He must use it in some way. He felt the impulse growing stronger and stronger. Katy's presence was still a palpable thing. He never lost the thought of her. What will she think? How will it appear in her eyes? Will she love me better for this? So, ever to the last but present one, he kept turning and turning; and this thought of her gradually led him, after ceasing in what was wrong, to the doing of good deeds.

Twenty years after Katy's death, the old man died. Many wet eyes saw him coffined; and many voices, burdened with feeling, were lifted in blessing on his name. The spirit of his departed child had led his feet heavenward, and we may have faith, that, standing on the threshold of the city of God, the pearly gate opened, and he passed to dwell in safety forever.

Lost—My Dog Pincher.

I saw Pincher last, three mornings ago, leisurely straying round the garden, with the strap of the baby's shoe hanging out of his mouth, and with a knowing wag of his tail, as much as to show me that he was enjoying himself. I remonstrated with him on the shoe question, and he seemed somewhat touched for a moment; but suddenly catching sight of a predatory cat on the wall, he galloped off without further parley. I watched the cat scuttle up a tree; I heard Pincher growling angrily at its base; the noise of the milkman's boots scrunching the gravel attracted his attention. He darted off, and was lost to me forever.

There was a fiendish grin on the housemaid's face when she announced to me that Pincher was nowhere to be found. Visions of henceforth unworried stocking heels, unsnapped-at ankles rose before that damsel's mind, as she said they'd looked everywheres they had, and nothin' wasn't to be seen. I was not crushed by the intelligence. I knew my dog's extensive visiting list, and thought that, finding he had overstayed his time, he had probably accepted the hospitality of a friendly kennel, and was then engaged in baying at the moon, and conducing to the sleeplessness of a neighborhood unaccustomed to his vocal powers. But as I lay in bed in the morning, I missed the various little dramas—the principal characters played by Pincher and the tradespeople—of which I had long been the silent audience.

The butcher's boy, a fierce and beefy youth, who openly defied the dog, and waved him off with hurlings of his basket and threatenings of his feet, accompanied by growls of "Git out, you beast," now entered silently; the baker's apprentice, a mild and farinaceous lad, who proffered to Pincher the raspings of black loaves, and usually endeavored to propitiate his enemy by addressing him as "Poor fellow," now entered silently; the fishmonger, who generally made one wild scuttle from the garden gate to the kitchen entrance, and upon whose track Pincher usually hung as the wolves upon Mazeppa's, now walked slowly up the path and whistled. Then I knew that Pincher was gone indeed.

I engaged the services of an unintelligible crier, and had a description of my dog bellowed round the neighborhood. I brought the printing art into play, to portray Pincher's various attributes, and all the palings and posts within a circle of two miles burst out with an eruption of placards, of which the words "Lost" and "Dog" were, without the aid of a powerful microscope, the only legible portion. I concocted an advertisement for the *Times* newspaper. I patiently awaited the result of these various schemes. They had results, I allow. I received at least twenty letters from sympathizing persons, who stated that in the event of my not recovering my lost favorite, they were in a position to provide another in his place. I suppose that on the evening of the day on which the *Times* issued the advertisement, at least five-and-twenty pairs of boots had printed themselves off on my dining-room drugget, which, being red in color and rough in texture, is singularly capable of retaining a clear impression. The boots, in every instance, belonged to short-haired, stably gentlemen in large white overcoats, from the inner pockets of which they produced specimens of dogs—ugly and morose faced, but none of them my Pincher.

I need not say that my intimate friends came out strongly under these circumstances. Jopson, who wore check trousers of a vivid pattern, which had always roused Pincher's ire, informed me that the "infernal beast was got rid of somehow." Hooley, who, laboring under a belief that all dogs were made for swimmers, had ever tried to throw Pincher into the Hampstead ponds, and had his hand bitten to the bone for his pains, hoped that "the brute had been made into sausages." And Blinkhorn, who was of a facetious turn, was sure that Pincher had been sewn up in the skin of some deceased dog of fabulous beauty, and sold by a man in Regent street to some old dowager.

* * * * *

Pincher has returned. He brought back a ruffled coat, a torn ear, a damaged eye which betoken a recent trouble. I afterwards learned that he had been a principal in a [illegible] in an adjoining parish, [illegible]. This ignominy was more than Pincher could bear; he flung himself upon the [illegible] leg and brought him to the ground; then fled and remained hidden in a wood until hunger compelled him to come home. We have fairly changed no communication since, but regard each other with sulky dignity. I perceive that he intends to remain obstinate until I make the first advances.—*Once a Week.*

THE SKELETON AT OUR FEASTS.—Yes, the beastly phantom—the *Ostende*—that has haunted us ever since the foundation of our Government—the skeleton at all our feasts and in all our closets—the Fury that has put ravages in the vessel of our peace—the execrable shape that has cast its baleful shadow over all our prosperity—now—even now—in this eleventh hour of our mighty travail—rears its miscreated front, smeared with blood and horrible with wounds, and presumes to preside over this coming Presidential election—to shape the destinies of this continent. And the hardest name still that our antagonists can find for us is—Abolitionists!—*Epes Sargent.*

BY THE RIVER.

We went wandering down through the woodlands,
In the autumn—Alice and I.
How clearly before me that memory stands,
From the old times long gone by!

We pushed our way through the tangled wood,
Where the birch-stems glittered white,
And close by the river-side we stood,
Where the rowan-berries hung bright.

All the brown woods were silent overhead;
There was never a breeze to quiver
The birchen boughs and the rowans red,
A-stray hung above the river.

The gold moss that clung on the grey rock's side,
Where only the moss could grow,
And the dark green ferns dripping into the tide,
Lived again in the stream below.

And she twisted the berries into a crown
For her gleaming gold-bright hair;
And the face from the bank looked laughing down
At the face in the water there.

As if one of the wood-nymphs of olden days
Had strayed to the river-side,
To greet with her smiling and wondering gaze
A water-sprite under the tide.

Cold in her grave lies Alice now;
By the stream I stand alone;
And one gold lock from her dead white brow
Is the dearest thing I own.

THE DESTINY OF JOSEPHINE.

The history of Napoleon is yet to be written, and by an American. The world has been amused with fables of this man of destiny, which have been transmitted as heir-looms until they have reached him who now sits upon throne of France, and is pleased with the title, "the man of destiny."

This though a favorite idea with every class of Frenchman, undoubtedly arose from the story of Josephine, and through her attachment to Napoleon. Though her simple story is smothered in the more brilliant one of her husband, yet it is well known that long before Napoleon's admirers claimed for him the destiny he finally accomplished, it was a common story in Paris what we are about to tell.

It was while almost a child that Josephine, in some of her wanderings with her schoolfellows, came across a vagrant gipsy or fortune-teller. The woman, attracted in some way towards the beautiful child, insisted upon telling her fortune, even against her will and without reward. She told her that she would very soon be a wife, a widow, and afterwards Queen of France. The prediction in itself was common enough, but as simple as it was it had its effect upon Josephine, who immediately embraced it as a fact, and could for a long time think of nothing else.

When the fulfilment came to the first part of the prediction, it of course strengthened her in the belief of the rest; and even when in prison under sentence of death, and her bed was taken from her because she was to die in the morning, she bade her friends have courage that it would not be so, and that she would sit upon that throne then in ruins beneath the bloody feet of Robespierre; and when the jailers in derision, called upon her to name her maids of honor, that they might be ready when she was queen, she did so, and her nomination was finally fulfilled to a letter.

On that very night Robespierre fell. Had his downfall occurred one week earlier, Josephine's husband would not have been one of his victims; had he lived one day longer, she would have been another of them.

There was but little lapse of time between her liberation from prison and her marriage to Napoleon, and it was by the influence she exerted that he was appointed to the command of the army in Italy; after which the path that led them upward was clear and open, until the destiny she had insisted upon was accomplished and the crown of France was placed upon her head.

But there was one thing more that Josephine had foretold for herself, which was the utter loss of the power and rank to which she had been so wonderfully elevated; and still while she brooded over this, Napoleon, who was her lord, gathering new power and yielding to new ambitions, she tried to crush it, and to point out what should be its true aims; but he was an Emperor, and desired to be the founder of a new empire.

How well her instincts told her that the time was rapidly approaching when that ambition would make him put her away! Then came the close of the campaign of 1809, and she saw that the hour was approaching still nearer that was to seal both their fates. There was no longer the confidence of the past between them; no longer the seeking of sympathy and advice.

It was on the 29th of November, 1809, and the court was especially gay in honor of the visit of the King of Saxony. Josephine sat at the window of her boudoir, looking out upon the river, when she heard a step at the door, and rose to receive Napoleon, who caught her in his arms, with more of an olden time embrace than she had known for months. She led him to the sofa on which she had been sitting, and seated herself by his side. For a few moments there was silence, and he spoke.

"Josephine, you have been weeping. Are you unhappy?"

"No, sire! not with you."

"Nonsense! Josephine, whom do you call sire? Of late you are making these forms overshadow all our happiness."

"Then why should they not be forgotten by both? You have now reached that point of ambition that should content you. Will you turn the unquiet god from your bosom, and own our own happiness?"

"You misunderstand me, lady," he said, quickly rising from his seat, and leaning against the window. "I am seeking nothing for myself, but everything for France."

"It is for France, Napoleon," she said, drawing close to his side and taking his hand in hers, "that you would put away from you not only a true wife, but a true friend. Think not that I have been blind, sire, to this. My alarmed heart has told me all; and believe me that I am offering not protest to your will, but oh, sire! examine well your heart before you act!"

He stood silent while she was speaking, and then, with face turned full upon the streaming moonlight, he drew away his hands. She went on:

"And oh, sire! believe me, that though I am to leave your throne and your side, I shall never cease to love you too deeply for my peace. Therefore it is that I plead that you will look well into your heart before you yield your future to bad counsels."

He drew quickly from the window and walked forward to the centre of the room.

"You cannot sympathize with me, madame; I act only with reason. The good of an individual must yield to the good of France. Farewell!"

"Stop!" said she, and Josephine stepped quickly across the room, and caught his arm, drawing him as she did so again to the window. "Do you see that star?" and she pointed as one that shone with marked brightness. "That is my destiny. By it you have risen. To it was promised a throne. Through me you have accomplished it; part from me and you fall. Yes, fall to die in sorrow, neglect, and exile! Remember this, Napoleon, and remember these words when it is too late to recall the act that no words of mine can prevent."

Napoleon gazed almost in terror at her, who stood like a prophetess gazing out with eyes of fire upon the heavens, and then with a heart crushed almost to sickness, he turned away and left the room without a word.

Ten days passed before he had nerve to strike the blow that broke the golden chain that bound them, and from that moment, as he afterwards confessed at St. Helena, the fall of Napoleon began, till he died a broken hearted exile upon an island in mid-ocean.

Thought he Would Leave.

A correspondent of one of the daily papers, in one of his incidents of travel, writes:—

On our trip up we had on board a tall, gaunt-looking soldier. His appearance not only indicated that he was lately from the hospital, but that it would perhaps have been better for him to have remained there still, for he certainly did not seem to be in a fit condition to travel. He was from Eastern Ohio, and by some strange whim of his comrades (soldiers have odd notions as to names), he had won the cognomen of "Bearsgrease." He was full of dry humor, and it had a [illegible] coming from such a dilapidated specimen of the human kind. I asked him:—

"How long were you in the hospital at——?"

"I stayed just two days, I couldn't stand it any longer."

"Why so? Were you not well treated?"

"Well, you see, when I went in there were six patients. The first day they buried one."

"Well, what of that?"

"Nothing—only the very next day they buried another."

"They must have been very severe cases, and made it very unpleasant to you."

"D—d unpleasant! I knew my turn would come in time. I went in on Monday, and if I stayed I would be carried out on Saturday. So I made my calculation, and on Friday I picked up my knapsack and went away. If I had not, I'd surely been buried on Saturday. Six days—one man each day—I couldn't stand that!"

—The pleasure yacht of the late King Frederick of Denmark has been sold to a steam packet company for twenty-five thousand rix-dollars, and is intended to be used in future in the coasting trade at Jutland, between Aalborg and Frederickshaven. It cost originally sixty thousand rix-dollars, or about thirty-five thousand of our dollars, at gold standard.

DAHOMEY.

Captain Burton's Address about the Dahomans, before the Social Science Congress, contained much interesting matter. In the course of it he said:—

"Captain W. S. Cumming is the first Englishman that visited a Dahoman monarch. Since his day (1750), the custom has been regularly kept up. * * * The grand customs take place only after the death of a king. They celebrate the annual rites in splendor and in blood-shed. Travelers give terrible accounts of the slaughter which accompanies the rites. Dalzell (1791) said they lasted three months, and were marked almost every day with human blood. Captain Taylor and Mr Hegs, Governor of Ajawenu, were present, and both affirm that not less than 500 men, women, and children were sacrificed. The last grand customs were performed in November, 1860, by the present sovereign in honor of the manes of his father. The horrors of the rite were exaggerated with ridiculous adjuncts. It was reported that the king floated a canoe, and paddled himself in a tank full of human blood. The report arose from the custom of collecting the gore of the victims in pits about two feet deep and four feet diameter. The reports of Wesleyan missionaries show that very little change has taken place in regard to the number of victims. The yearly customs form continuations of the grand custom, and periodically supply a departed monarch with fresh attendants in a shadowy world. The Dahomans declare that this world is man's plantation, and the next is his home. They, of course, own no future state of rewards and punishments. The number of victims has been greatly swollen by report. Mr James, at the beginning of the present century, found the maximum of three several years to be 65. Commissioner Forbes owns that, in the later years of the last king's reign, not more than thirty-six heads fell. During my second visit forty men were put to death. I presume that an equal number of women were sent to the next world; but, if so, the executions took place within the palace. The men were all criminals and war captives. No innocent Dahoman is ever killed on these occasions, and the king imprisons those accused of capital offenses. He is so particular about the lives of his subjects, that throughout the empire coroners' inquests must certify every death, and certify that it has not been violent. The time of execution is the hour of darkness. The public stays within doors, under pain of death. The king personally superintends the executions. Some are clubbed, and others are beheaded by the Mingban, or Premier. The second Minister also takes his part in the tragedy. After death the bodies are exposed in the market-place for a few days, after which they are cast into the city ditch. It is not, however, at the customs that the great loss of life takes place. As in the Great Benin and at Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, almost every day witnesses some deed of blood. Whatever action, however trivial, is performed by the King, it must be reported to his sire. A victim, almost always a war captive, is chosen, the message is delivered to him, an intoxicating draught of rum follows it, and he is despatched in the best of humors. I heard of only one case where the victim objected to lose his life; but those who were prepared for the various ceremonies, beating time to the music, and eyeing all my movements. At my request the King pardoned about half of them, but no one thanked me."

THE NEGRO.

Dr. Gibb read a paper on the negro, in whose throat he said there was some difference from that of the white man: 1, the invariable presence of the cartilage of Wrisberg, which is only occasional or rudimentary in the white; 2, the obliquity of vocal chords in the negro, which are [illegible] in the white. Dr. Gibb disclaimed all intention of introducing or deciding any controversy upon the negro, though, he said, he knew the advocates of negro inferiority would seize upon what he said. Dr. Crisp said the assertions were based upon too few illustrations and instances of both white and black to be entirely credible; but, granting them true, none of the facts were indications of inferiority. They might be the mere result of a different atmosphere—a difference akin to that of color. Dr. Hunton asked Dr. Gibb if he had discovered any special function for the additional cartilage of the negro. Dr. Gibb said he could not. Mr. Carter Blake said that the negro's throat was like that of the monkey.

Calligraphy in England.

THE HANDWRITING OF EMINENT MEN.

The *Saturday Review*, in an article on handwriting, says:—

"If any foolish lad, or still more silly teacher, should imagine that it is the sign of a vulgar and menial education to write a good hand, the sooner schoolboy and pedagogue disabuse themselves of this mistaken idea the better. The highest circles of English society cultivate penmanship with care and success. The Queen's handwriting is beautiful—flowing, and elegant, and feminine. Prince Albert's biographer compares the Prince to Goethe, who 'would take inordinate pains even in writing a short note, that it should be admirably written. He did not understand the merit of second-best, but everything that was to be done must be done perfectly.' The Prince Consort took the greatest interest in the calligraphy of his children, and few young people, we are assured, write more elegantly, and at the same time more distinctly, than the Princes and Princesses of England. Our highest statesmen have not thought it beneath them to cultivate a clear and distinct penmanship. Lord Palmerston's handwriting is free, firm, and, considering his great age, by no means obscure. Lord Derby writes a capital hand—at once elegant and legible—an aristocratic hand, if there be such a thing. Earl Russell's is a smaller and more feminine hand, yet clear as his expositions of constitutional law, and as incisive in its style as some of his despatches are biting, though rash, in matter.

"The Lord Chancellor writes a beautiful hand,—firm, solid, and legal—such a hand as should have drawn up the Bill of Rights. Sir Hugh Cairns' is smaller, and, perhaps, more elegant—a gentlemanly and clear hand. Mr. Cobden's handwriting is round, bold, and commercial—the hand of one who began life as a junior clerk in days when good penmanship was perhaps the rule rather than the exception among school-boys of any ambition. Mr. Bright's is a somewhat smaller hand, rapid and flowing, yet legible. Mr. Gladstone's is a hurried and impetuous hand—the writing of a man whose thoughts flow so thick and fast that they outstrip the pen. Yet he holds the quill in a firm grasp, and his letters are large and well formed. Lord Stanley's writing is by no means elegant, yet it is as distinct as large print.

"The Duke of Newcastle's long, well-informed, and very distinct letters would perhaps gain him the prize for caligraphy among living statesmen; yet his penmanship is inferior to that of the late Marquis of Wellesley, who wrote, perhaps, the best hand of his day. Considering how much writing the Governor-Generals of India, during the last half century, had to do, it has been fortunate for East India Directors, Boards of Control, and Indian Secretaries, that the vice-regal penmanship has been so uniformly good. Lord W. Bentinck's words and letters sometimes ran a little into each other, yet his hand was fairly legible. Lord Minto's was a firm good hand. Lord Hastings and Lord Amherst each wrote a somewhat picturesque hand, yet every letter of both was as clear as print. Lord Auckland's hand was singularly round and legible. Lord Ellenborough's was too ladylike and finical to be very distinct; but his successor, Lord Dalhousie, wrote an admirable model hand, and Lord Canning's was also an example of good penmanship. Every one remembers how plain and distinct were the notes beginning 'F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments,' although every one may not be aware that many of the communications so highly esteemed by autograph collectors were written by the Duke's secretary, Mr. Greville, who learned to imitate his hand. In all these instances (and we might bring fifty others) our present race of school-boys can find no sanction or encouragement for indolent neglect of their penmanship."

How They Live in New York.

How do the masses of the inhabitants live? Let facts and figures show. Three-quarters of a million live in tenement houses. Of 116,000 families in the city, only 16,000 have an independent home by themselves. 14,362 families live two in a house, 4416 live three in a house. In the 11,964 houses not included above, 71,388 families live, or rather stay; seven families, or thirty-five souls, in each house. This is the average; while in the Eleventh Ward, 113 rear houses, or the back ends of lots reached through alleys, contain 1031 families, 170 to a house. Others have eighty, and some ninety-five persons living in them. In one ward twenty-nine houses hold 4345 souls—187 persons in a single house. In one house there are 112 families. In another there are 300 low Irish and German persons huddled together. Packed into a single block are in some cases people enough to make a city of the size of Utica, New York. To call these barracks by the name of houses has been well described as follows:—"A structure of rough brick, standing upon a lot twenty-five by one hundred feet, from four to six stories high, and so divided internally as to contain four families on each floor—each family eating, drinking, sleeping, cooking, washing, and lighting, in a room eight feet by ten; unless, indeed, the family renting these two rooms takes in another family to board, or sublets one room to one or even two other families." Of course, most of the rooms are so dark you can scarcely see in them of a cloudy day; and as to ventilation, water and other closets, or any of the comforts and conveniences of a house, they are not to be thought of. Stench, indecency, gloom, demoralization—these are the attendants. It is not strange that children and adults can live while crowded into such places? And is it strange that vice and brutality rage rampant?

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 Market Street,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. E. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality. Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles. Also, INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.
7all 1y

F. BROWN'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,
An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint
DYSPEPSIA.
In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
FREDERICK BROWN,
Druggist and Chemist,
N. E. Cor. FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.
11 8til And for sale by Druggists generally.

JOHN W. SIMES & SON'S
BALSAMIC CORDIAL
IS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR SUDDEN
COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
INFLUENZA,
PAIN IN THE BREAST, and
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
Prepared by
JOHN W. SIMES, Jr., Chemist,
TWENTY SECOND AND MARKET STREETS.
For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 11 15stuthlm

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.
PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"
is hereby published for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a Loan therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain,—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, as soon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be; in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1864. [P. L. 291.]

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates heretofore have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for reimbursing the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c. conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its estimated value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas-light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary; the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION.
Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-4w

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

$10,000 CAN BE MADE ON A PATENT Medicine which only wants advertising well, as it is acknowledged by all who use it to be universal in its cures, and the most potent ever made. A person who has capital can join the advertiser or the recipe and all information will be imparted for a nominal sum, so that $10,000 can be realized. Address "Medicine," this office. 11 4

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17 3m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER.
ARCHIBALD GETTY.
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. 1s6-tf

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-10 No. 1011 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-31 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3tf

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. 11-2-1m*

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8 3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. myl9-1y

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.—
If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause unbidden sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble shaft when dead—WEALTH!
If to love the sea-shore and lea,
Walking like a song again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die well pleased to cease—HEALTH!
If you want a life of pleasures,
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.
Then having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. aus-tf

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES,
Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions, from whatever causes, and always successful as a preventive.
These Pills are nothing new, and have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health; otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompanying each box.
Price $1, or six boxes for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the following Druggists:—
Elliott, Wittz & Co., No. 68 N. Fourth street.
Wright & Siddall, No. 119 Market street.
A. Marshall, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets.
Zeigler & Smith, corner of Second and Green streets.
Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.
Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, and
S. C. Delacour, Camden.
At retail by all druggists.
Ladies, by sending
ONE DOLLAR
To either agent, can have the
PILLS SENT CONFIDENTIALLY,
By mail, to any part of the city or country, free of postage.
S. D. HOWE,
9-22-2m No. 245 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, N. Y.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN CURE EVER USED.
Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.
Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been purged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope.
Price, male packages, $2. Females, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered the public as a positive cure.
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASE—the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison, so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take then of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that which you may repent in after years.
DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICE will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury.
FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES are most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.
The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun"—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES.
"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL,
"Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan Remedies' for Venereal Disease in its most contumacious forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and propriety, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, recommend them strongly.
"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York V'ls."
Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by
S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street,
DESMOND & CO.,
No. 915 RACE Street.
10-12 wa-3m

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.
Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail.
DYOTT & CO., Sole Agents.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES
Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhea, Gleet, &c.
Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.
It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and to restore all to full vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one pill three times a day.
(Sent by mail.)
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
Box 2656 Post Office.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
Be sure and ask for
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the Armies throughout Europe and America.
This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of the [illegible] and [illegible]. It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pustules, Tetters, Scaly eruptions, [illegible].
Price $1 per bottle.
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
[illegible] DYOTT & CO.
[illegible] DYOTT & CO.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
Sent to any address.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.—Up to this period females have been humbugged by Pessaries, Abdominal Supporters, &c., for the cure of Falling of the Womb and general debility, which are only palliative, if not injurious. None of Dr. Rose's patients have been using such absurdities. They rely on his Golden Pills, and thereby obtain a permanent cure by the use of only a few boxes. For those complaints one box is worth a hundred Abdominal Supporters. Price, 50 cents per box. Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

THE SAMARITAN'S CURE
CAN BE RELIED ON!
NEVER FAILS TO CURE!
DOES NOT NAUSEATE!
IS SPEEDY IN ACTION!
NO CHANGE OF DIET REQUIRED!
DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS PURSUITS!
CAN BE USED WITHOUT DETECTION!
Price $2. Male or Female.
Sent by mail to any address.
C. PRICE ROSE,
Box 2656 Post Office.
DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.
CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.
It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.
It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.
CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.
By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.
For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.
CHEROKEE CURE.—An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.
This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.
To those who have trifled with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor and after all quack doctors have failed.
DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life. Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.
The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.
This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.
One bottle will cure General Debility.
A few doses cure Hysterics in Females.
One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart.
A few doses restore the organs of generation.
From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.
A few doses restore the appetite.
Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.
A few doses cure the low spirited.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.
This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.
THIS ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of pallor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and middle-aged blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and cheer to many a sad and darkened fireside.
CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED.
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.
They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.
They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.
Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.
They may be safely used at any age and at any period, *except during the first three months*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.
Prices of the Cherokee Medicines.—Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Pills, for females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.
In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the inefficiency of nauseous preparations.
The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their ransom—their emancipation. An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.
We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by Express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.
Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters, and give our opinion as to their medical case, [illegible].
THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world; some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling than they can on the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists; ask for THESE MEDICINES, and take no others.
Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, County, State, and name of writer, plain, and enclose postage stamp for reply.
If the Druggists will not buy them for you, send to us and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and give full particulars in regard to their cases. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female.
Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.
We wish to send every reader of this paper our thirty-two page pamphlet free.
Address all orders and letters to DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 LIBERTY Street, New York.
Sold wholesale and retail by DYOTT & CO.,
9-24-1w-3m No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philad.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

OVER THE RIVER.

Over the river they beckon to me—
Loved ones who've crossed to the farther side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are lost in the dashing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes—the reflection of heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.
We saw not the angels that met him there—
The gate of the city we could not see;
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me!

Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another—the household pet,
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Minnie, I see her yet!
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom barque;
We watched it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.
We know she is safe on the farther side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And lo, they have passed from our yearning heart—!
They cross the stream and are gone for aye;
We may not sunder the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of day.
We only know that their barques no more
May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea,
Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me!

And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river, and hill, and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold,
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar.
I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail;
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand;
I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the spirit land.
I shall know the loved who have gone before;
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The Angel of Death shall carry me.

TWO LIVES IN ONE.

I am old now. My life has been as placid and uneventful as I could have wished; but there is one memory I possess, known to but few, which my family wish me to put before the world. In my old age I learn to submit to younger judgments, even as in my youth I submitted to my elders. In some cases extremes meet. I ask attention to my story only because it is true. Whether it is strange or not I hardly know; it is strange enough to me.

More than fifty years ago my brother Stephen and I lived together in a village about ten miles south of London, where he was in practice as a surgeon. Stephen was thirty-two, I eighteen. We had no relations but a sister, five or six years older than myself, and well married in London. Stephen was a solitary and studious man, living somewhat apart from his neighbors, and standing almost in a fatherly position towards me. Through the years we had lived together no one had thought of his marrying. Thus it was when the events I have to tell began. The house next to ours was taken by a Mr. Cameron, a feeble-looking man, rather past middle age, with one daughter, Marion by name. How shall I describe her, the most beautiful creature I ever saw? She was perhaps twenty years old; I never knew precisely. A tall, slight form, fair complexion, dark chesnut eyes and hair, and an expression more like that of an angel than a human being. Though I was much struck with her appearance, Stephen did not seem to notice it; and we might have remained unacquainted with them forever, but that he was required to help Mr. Cameron over an awkward stile opposite our house. Acquaintance once made, they soon grew familiar; for they had two feelings in common, a love of tobacco and Swedenborgianism. Many a summer evening did they pass, smoking the one and talking the other, Marion sometimes joining in, for she generally walked with them, while my chest, which was weak at that time, kept me at home. One day they quitted Stephen at the gate, and as he entered the door I said to him,—

"How lovely Marion is! I am never tired of looking at her."

"Look at her while you may," said he; "she has not three years to live."

It was only too true. She had some dreadful complaint—aneurism, I think it was—which must carry her off in the flower of her days. Stephen told me that he had consulted the most eminent doctors without getting any hope; and the emotion, rare enough in him, that he displayed, told me he loved Marion. I said no word to him about it, I knew better; but I saw with what dreadful doubts he was perplexed. Excitement might shorten Marion's life—such an excitement as a declaration of love from him might be of material injury; and even if it did not prove so, how could he condemn himself to the prolonged torture of seeing the life of a beloved wife ebb away day by day? Besides, he did not think she cared for him. I, who had watched her ceaselessly, knew that she loved him with her whole heart. He struggled with himself fiercely; but he won the fight. He left home for some weeks and returned, looking older and paler; but he had learned to mention her name without his voice quivering, and to touch her hand without holding his breath hard. She was pining away under the influence of his changed manner, and I dared not help my two darlings to be happy. An unexpected aid soon came. Mr. Cameron, who was in bad health when we first saw him, died suddenly. Poor Marion's grief was terrible to see. Her father was dead, Stephen, as she thought, estranged; and there was no one else in the world who cared whether she lived or died, except myself. I brought her home with me, and was with her hourly till Mr. Cameron's funeral. How we got through that time I hardly know. Then came the necessary inquiry into his affairs. He had died, not altogether poor, but in reduced circumstances, leaving Marion an annuity that would scarcely give her the luxuries her state of health required. And where was she to live, and what to do? Stephen was the sole executor, the one adviser to whom she could look. He took two days and nights to consider, and then offered her his hand and home. At first she could not believe that his offer arose from anything but pity and compassion; but when he had told her the story of the last few months, and called me to bear witness to it, a great light seemed to come into her eyes, and a wonderful glow of love, such as I had never seen, over her face. I left them to themselves that evening, till Stephen tapped at the door of my room and told me all—nothing, in fact, but what I knew long before. In their case there was little cause for delay. Trousseaux were not the important matters in my day that they were in my grandchildren's; and Marion was married to Stephen, in her black gown, within a month of her father's funeral.

The next few months were a happy time for all of us. Marion's health improved greatly. The worried, frightened look she used to wear left her face as she recovered from the depression caused by her constant anxiety about her father, and the loss of rest she suffered in attending upon him at night. It seemed as if she was entirely recovering; and Stephen, if he did not lose his fears, at least was not constantly occupied with them. How happily we used to look forward to the future, for Stephen was beginning to save money; and how many were our day-dreams about professional eminence for him, and fashionable life in London, partly for Marion, but mostly for me. I have tried fashionable life in London since, but I never found it so happy as our days in that dear old Surrey village.

Well, our happy time did not last long. Marion caught a cough and cold as the winter came on, and was soon so ill as to be taken to London for advice. Stephen came back alone, with a weary, deathly-looking face. Marion had broken a small blood-vessel on the journey—not anything serious in itself, but ominous enough. They were to go at once to a warmer climate—not a day to be lost. Sorrowfully I packed up the necessary things, and went with Stephen to London the next day to say good-bye to Marion, who had been forbidden to go home. The same afternoon they were on board a trading vessel bound to Leghorn. Luckily, Marion was a good sailor and well used to ships, for she had made more than one voyage to Madeira with her father. Much as I wished to go with them, and much as they wished it too, it was out of the question. Stephen had saved but little money, and could hardly see how he and Marion were to live, unless he could make himself a practice somewhere among the English abroad, and his taking me also was not to be thought of. I was to live for the present with my married sister. It was very sore to part with Stephen, with whom I had lived all my life; it was almost sorer still to part with Marion, who had been more than a sister to me ever since I saw her. Stephen and I were nearly overcome with emotion; but she was calm and silent, with an intent, wistful look about her lovely face that has haunted me all my life since. I can see it now when I shut my eyes, though it is fifty years ago. Need I say that I never saw her again?

I went to my sister's home, and began the fashionable life I used to wish for. It was not all that I pictured it, though it was pleasant enough to occupy me in the daytime; but at night I longed sadly for my darlings.

Stephen wrote letters full of hope, and talked of returning after spending two years in Italy. Marion, too, wrote favorably of herself, and my anxiety began to lessen. There was another reason for this at the same time—my late husband, the friend and partner of my sister's husband, was at that time beginning to pay his addresses to me; and the tender troubles of my own case made me careless of others. Summer came round again; and one day as I was half wishing for my country home again, a letter arrived from Stephen. Marion's complaint was at a crisis, and a great change would take place, one way or the other, in a few days. I was to go home, put the place in order, and be ready to receive them. I did not know till afterwards that Marion had begged to be allowed to die at home, if the change were for the worse; if it had been for the better, there would have been no reason for her staying abroad.

Well, I went home, arranged everything, and waited for them. Three weeks passed (the usual interval) and no letter; a month, and I supposed they were travelling slowly to avoid fatigue. On the day five weeks after I had received the last letter I was sitting alone, rather late in the evening, when a quick step sounded in the road outside, and Stephen came to the gate, opened it, entered the house, and sat down in silence. He was dressed as usual, and looked tired and travel-stained; but there was no sorrow in his face, and I felt sure that Marion must be safe. I asked him where she was. He said she was not with him.

"Have you left her in Italy?" I asked.

"She is dead," he answered, without a shadow of emotion.

"How? Where?" I was beginning to question him, but he stopped me.

"Give me something to eat and drink," he said. "I have walked from London, and I want to sleep."

I brought him what he wanted. He bade me good-night; and as I saw he wished it, I left him and went to bed, full of grief, but even more of wonder that he, who truly loved his wife if ever man did, could speak of her not a month after her death without his voice faltering or his face changing in the least. "To-morrow will solve the question," I said to myself as, weary with crying, I felt sleep coming over me. But to-morrow did not solve the question. He told me as before, without emotion, what he wished me to know, and from that moment we spoke no more on the subject. In every respect but this he was my own Stephen of old,—as kind and thoughtful as ever, only altered by a rather absent and abstracted manner. I thought at first that he was stunned by his loss, and would realize it most painfully afterwards; but months passed on without a change. He used Marion's chair, or things of her work, or sat opposite to her drawings without seeming to notice them; indeed, it was as if she had dropped out of his life entirely, and left him as he was before he knew her. The only difference was that he, naturally a man of sedentary habits, took a great deal of exercise, and I knew that he kept laudanum in his bed room.

At this time my lover was pressing me to marry him, and with much difficulty I consented to tell Stephen about it, though I had no intention of leaving him. To my surprise he seemed pleased. I told him that I would never leave him alone, not for all the husbands in the world; but he would not hear me.

"I think it is your duty to marry him, Margaret," he said. "You love him, and have taught him to love you, and you have no right to sacrifice him to me."

"My first duty is to you, Stephen. I will not leave you alone."

"I see that I must explain to you," he said, after a pause. "When you leave me I shall not be alone."

"Who will be with you?" I asked, wondering.

"Marion."

I started as if I had been shot, for I thought he must surely be mad; but he continued, quite calmly and, as usual, without emotion:—

"She died at mid-day. Till night I do not know what I did. I felt stunned and broken and dying myself; but at last, worn out as I was with watching and sitting up, I fell asleep; and by God's mercy she came to me in my dreams, and told me to be comforted. The next night she came again, and from that time to this has never failed me. Then I felt that it was my duty to live; that if my life was valueless to myself, it was not so to you, so I came home. I dare say it is only a freak of my imagination. Perhaps I even produce an illusion by an effort of my will; but however that is, it has saved me from going mad or killing myself. How does she come? Always as she was in that first summer that we spent here, or in our early time in Italy; always cheerful and beautiful, always alone, always dressed as she used to dress, talking as she used to talk—not an angel, but herself. Sometimes we go through a whole day of pleasure, sometimes she only comes and goes; but no night has ever yet been without her; and indeed I think that her visits are longer and dearer as I draw nearer to her side again. I sometimes ask myself which of my two lives is the real one. I ask myself now, and cannot answer. I should think that the other was, if it were not that while I am in this I recollect the other, and while I am in the other I know nothing beyond. And this is why my sorrow is not like that of others in my position. I know that no night will pass without my seeing her; for my health is good enough, and I never fail to sleep. Sleeplessness is the only earthly evil I dread, now you are provided for. Do not think me hard to you in not having told you of this before. It is too sacred a thing to be spoken of without necessity. Now write to your husband that is to be, and tell him to come here."

I did so, and the preparations for my marriage began. Stephen was very kind; but his thoughts wandered further and further day by day. I spoke to a doctor, a friend of his, about him, but it seemed that nothing really ailed him. I longed, almost to pain, to ask him more about Marion; but he never gave me an opportunity. If I approached the subject he turned the talk in another direction, and my old habits of submission to him prevented me from going on. Then came my wedding-day. Stephen gave me away, and sat by my side at the breakfast. He seemed to hang over me more tenderly than ever, as he put me into the carriage and took leave of me.

The last thing I did as I leaned out of the carriage-window was to tell him to be sure to be my first visitor in my own home.

"No, Margaret," he said, with a sad smile. "Say good-by to me now; my work is done."

Scarcely understanding what he said, I bade him good-by; and it was not till my husband asked me what he meant that I remembered his strange look and accent. I then felt half frightened about him; but the novelty of my first visit abroad made me forget my fears.

The rest is soon told. The first letter I received from England said that on the very morning after my marriage he had been found dead and cold in his bed. He had died without pain, the doctor said, with his right hand clasping his left arm above the wrist, and holding firmly, even in death, a circlet of Marion's hair.

Smart Children.

I do not fancy precocious children, for the very reason that they are almost always in some abnormal physical condition. It isn't natural for a child to be precocious. A healthy, right kind of a child is foolish and unreflecting at best. You have to plant yourself plump against their iron little wills and stout muscles, with a still stouter will and stronger muscle. When you reason with them your arguments meet shoal logic. The verses you teach them and the bright sayings they retail are always past memorializings.

The whole, natural, characteristic life of a child is noisy, rollicking, kicking, tumbling, bruising, cracking, breaking. You endure their savage presence for the hope you have in them. You love them far more for what they will be than for what they are to you. No; I do not want any of your proper children. Deportment is more alien than cannibalism to their nature. Original sin shows itself before pride and judgment in them. Their first falsehood is as sure as their first tooth, and the best of them are jealous and envious little reprobates.

I would rather start to train a strong-willed child, with a healthy body, one decidedly of earth, earthy, than one of your children over-freighted with spirit. Some years ago I watched, with unwearied earnestness, over the fragile form of a little one who gave promise of a rare and beautiful soul-life. He left me. He did not die to me. He simply passed out of sight. The immortal in his nature so far outweighed the mortal, that his passage from time to eternity seemed to me only like the fading away of a beautiful vision; and even to this day I feel like stretching out my arms after some unreal thing, which, in the shape of a wonderful child, cajoled me into the belief that I was the mother of that beautiful boy.

I have no reason to believe that any angel children have since lodged with me unawares; but true to my theory, I rejoice in the rough, hardy bodies of my little ones, fearing not so much lest they should not be comely and graceful, as that I may fail to keep their bodies and souls in harmony with God's natural and Divine laws.—*Correspondence Springfield Republican.*

—In Paris alone there are at this moment no less than sixty thousand men who have no other religion or creed than that of *spiritisme*, or, as we call it, "spiritualism." There the belief is as thoroughly organized a system as any sect of the Christian religion. It has its disciples, its priests, its altars, &c., as well as its papers, reviews, publications of all sorts, with editors and booksellers of its own.

DRAMATIC JOTTINGS.

—Rossini has sent ten thousand francs to the poor of Pesaro, his native city.

—[illegible], the celebrated violoncellist, is playing in London.

—Arabella Goddard is about to give two concerts in Paris on her way to Italy.

—A new opera called *Johanna of Flanders* has been successfully produced at Wiesbaden.

—A Signora Garibaldi, who claims to be a niece of the great Italian hero, is giving concerts in London.

—*Othello* has been revived at Drury Lane Theatre, with Phelps as the "Moor" and Creswick as "Iago."

—A new play called *The Orange Girl* has been produced at the Surrey Theatre. It is five hours long and highly sensational in its style.

—The new Royal English Opera Company has begun its operations at Covent Garden, London, with Auber's *Masaniello*, which was favorably received.

—A new song, by Mrs. Alfred Tennyson, the Laureate's wife, entitled "The Alma River," has recently been published in London. It has been set to music by the same lady.

—A national concert was given to the Prince and Princess of Wales during their late visit to Copenhagen. Gade conducted, and the programme was made up entirely of Danish music.

—Operettas, or chamber operas, are becoming very popular in London. Balfe's *Sleeping Queen*, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, is to be followed by *The Sergeant's Legacy*, a new operetta by McFarren.

—Pepita Oliva, a popular singer of the Berlin Royal Opera House, has renounced the stage forever, and has entered into a matrimonial alliance with an *attaché* at the British Embassy in that city.

—A choral festival was held lately in Bangor Cathedral. Some five hundred or six hundred voices took part in it. At another, at Lichfield, there were fourteen hundred singers. The music selected ranged between Tallis and Sir F. Ouseley.

—A new comedy, called *Woodcock's Little Game*, produced at the St. James, London, introduces Mr. Charles Mathews in a situation of some little difficulty, and Mrs. Mathews as a stout, fluttering, hysterical mother-in-law.

—A new farce, by J. M. Martin, has been produced at the Haymarket Theatre. It is called *On the Sly*, and turns upon a little matrimonial tiff and jealousy between "M. Dibbitts," a clerk, and his wife. Buckstone, as "Dibbitts," was received with great favor.

—Several concerts of interest will be given in this city before long. Cordier, the delightful little prima donna, will appear in the concert-room, and among pianists we shall have an opportunity of hearing Pattison, Sanderson, Pease, and Gottschalk.

—Titiens has been presented by citizens of Birmingham with a diamond ring, as an acknowledgment for her kindness in taking the part assigned to Madame Rudersdorff in the oratorio of *Elijah*, at the Birmingham Festival, when that lady was suddenly attacked by illness.

—Mr. Benedict's *Rose of Erin*, with the libretto entirely remade, is to be given at the Theatre Lyrique during the winter, with Madame Miolan-Carvalho for its heroine. *Mireille* will also be reproduced there, with important retrenchments and alterations by its author.

—The Pyne and Harrison opera troupe is again to give performances in London, having secured for the leading novelty the new opera, *Roland*, by the French composer, Mermet. This composer has ready a new three-act opera called *Pierrot Pendu*, words and music by himself.

—The Welsh Eisteddfod was held this year at Llandudno, the principal composition performed being *The Siege of Harlech*, by a composer named Lawrence. Llandudno is a favorite watering-place on the coast of North Wales, but in easy access from Liverpool.

—It is curious to remark the number of Jews who have of latter years fascinated the world by their musical genius—Strauss, Meyerbeer, Henri Herz, Mendelssohn, Schuloff, Halevy, were all Jews, as is Offenbach, whose sparkling and popular opera, *Orphée aux Enfers*, indicates so much musical genius. Rachel was also a Jewess.

—Willie Pape continues to give his "recitals" in England. A recent critic remarks, that "with all his consummate skill in evoking from his instrument the softest and most thrilling tones, or magnificent sonorousness of some splendid chord, there was a charming placidity both of feature and manner—a modest abnegation of self—which contrasted favorably with the eccentric and self-complacent demeanor of better known, perhaps, though not better, older performers."

—The new opera house in Chicago will seat about 2500 people, and the stage and dressing-rooms will be so thoroughly warmed, that a Chicago journal says:—"We shall have no more shivering and blue-lipped 'Normas,' 'Rosinas,' and Countesses' to chatter arias, and tenori and bassi will lose the necessity of tearing their passions to tatters to keep them warm." Mr. Grau is to be lessee of the house, as well as those in Cincinnati and St. Louis.

—The opera house at Baden Baden is owned and managed by M. Benazet, the same man who lines the gambling tables, and who is, in fact, far more important than the Grand Duke himself. It is a neat little edifice, always well and fashionably attended, and enlisting the services of very good if not of the first-class singers. Colson, so well known in this city, was the prima donna last year. Both French and Italian operas are given, and the programme for the season just past—from the 15th of July to the 1st of September—included the operas *Le Deserteur, Richard Cœur de Lion, Joconde, Zampa, Dame Blanche, La Fille du Regiment*, and a few others—making in all fifteen French and five Italian operas for the season.

—The *Independence Belge* gives the following particulars of the amounts received by various artists as the results of single performances. Malibran at Drury Lane received £150 each night. The same price was paid to Lablache for two performances. Grisi at New York received £100 for one performance, and shortly after obtained £2400 as the result of one night's entertainment in London. Taglioni received £150 for every performance at Hamburg, and at her second benefit at St. Petersburg she realized the extravagant sum of £8160, in addition to a magnificent present of diamond ornaments made her by the Czar.

—A new three-act play, which is criticized as "long and tiresome," yet containing many fine poetical passages, has been produced at the Sadler's Wells Theatre, London. It is by a Mr. Buchanan, and is called *The Witch-Finder*. The hero of the story is an aged witch-finder at Salem, Massachusetts, near the close of the seventeenth century, who, having brought many old women to death on a charge of witchcraft, is punished at last by having his own daughter accused and convicted. He is half an enthusiast, half a plotting impostor, and is surrounded by conventional Puritans.

—The plot of Meyerbeer's latest opera, *L'Africaine*, or *Vasco de Gama*, as it will be called on the bills, is as follows:—

"Vasco de Gama, returning from his first voyage to Africa with a cargo of negroes, is ship-wrecked. Two slaves of the negroes were saved—Nelusco, an African traitor, and Celika, ex-Queen of Madagascar, a long time before King Radama and his widow. Vasco is condemned by a naval court martial for having lost his ship, and the sentence is communicated to him in an octet of bass voices, which is the most remarkable air in the first act. In the second act Vasco is in prison with the Queen of Madagascar and Nelusco. The latter wishes to kill him during his sleep, but the Queen, who loves Vasco, utters a cry and saves him. In the third act Vasco has obtained permission to return to Africa to pursue his discoveries. Celika is with him, but he is again shipwrecked, and thrown on the coast of Madagascar. Here is a change of scenery. Celika is mistress here in place of being a slave. She will force Vasco to love her, or she will put him to death. At the end, however, she abandons her plans, and resolves she will die. To carry her resolution into effect, she goes to sleep under the upas-tree while singing adieu to Vasco."

"The Gift of the Gab."

Sir Robert Peel, on more than one occasion, invited Mr. Stephenson to Drayton. He refused at first, from indisposition, to "mix in fine company," but ultimately went. On one occasion an animated discussion took place between himself and Dr. Buckland, on one of his favorite theories as to the formation of coal. But the result was that Dr. Buckland, a much greater master of tongue fence than Stephenson, completely silenced him. Next morning, before breakfast, when he was walking in the grounds, deeply pondering, Sir William Follet came up and asked him what he was thinking about. "Why, Sir William, I am thinking over that argument I had with Buckland last night. I know I am right, and that, if I had only the command of words which he has, I'd have beaten him." "Let me know all about it," said Sir William, "and I'll see what I can do for you."

The two sat down in an arbor, when the astute lawyer made himself thoroughly acquainted with the points of the case, entering into it with all the zeal of an advocate about to plead the dearest interests of his client. After he had mastered the subject, Sir William rose up, rubbing his hands with glee. "Now I am ready for him." Sir Robert Peel was made acquainted with the plot, and adroitly introduced the subject of the controversy after dinner. The result was, that in the argument that followed the man of science was overcome by the man of law, and Sir William Follet had at all points the mastery over Dr. Buckland. "What do you say, Mr. Stephenson?" asked Sir Robert, laughing. "Why," said he, "I will only say this:—That, of all powers above and under the earth, there seems to me to be no power so great as the gift of gab."—*Men Who Have Risen.*

THEATRICAL SLANG.

An English writer, Mr. Hotten, has published a "Dictionary of Slang," in which, however, the London *Review* thinks that justice is not done to theatrical slang. In proof of this, the reviewer gives the following instances of the use of French and other foreign phrases in current theatrical criticism:—"Theatrical slang, technicalities, and swagger are not confined to professionals and professional journals; they creep into theatrical notices. Reports of performances, hurriedly written late at night, are not generally pure models of English composition. The first word is chosen rather than the best word, and the whole phrases are imported from the green-room. A successful performance is described as 'a hit likely to create a *furore*,' or the piece is said to 'go,' or to have 'went well,' or to be a 'sensation'—though sensation is an old slang term for a glass of gin. A lady who forgot her part is said to have 'stuck,' or to be a *débutante* if she made her first appearance; if the applause is so great that the actors walk before the curtain, they are said to have been 'honored with calls;' if the piece is considered good, it is said to be 'likely to draw,' or to be 'a draw;' if the elocution of any actor is somewhat pompous, he is said to 'have mouthed it;' if the piece is short and funny, it is called a 'screaming farce;' and if it is short and stately, it is called a '*comedietta*' or '*petite comedie*.'

"When mongrel language like this is used by journalists, we can hardly wonder that managers are encouraged to use it. The warmed-up French dishes presented at most of our theatres are seldom disguised in the cooking. Our drama is not only French in origin and construction, but its characters generally retain their French titles. These titles are often terrible stumbling-blocks to the actors. We have heard fourteen different pronunciations of the word '*Monsieur*' in one piece, in one night, at one theatre. The cheapness of bad translations may partly account for this slovenly transplanting of dramas, but the same determination to use Anglo-French Argot-slang is shown in every corner of our playbills. If three or four female dancers come on to caper a few minutes, this is called a '*divertissement*;' if a hornpipe, a comic song, and a solo on the trombone are thrown in as a make-weight between the pieces, they are called collectively a '*melange*,' and sometimes, by way of variety, an '[illegible].' A gentleman is never addressed as sir, he is always '*Mossoo*' or '*Monsieu*,' according to the fancy of the speaker, and a lady is always '*Mamzelle*,' '*Mad'moiselle*,' or '*Mam'selle*'—the latter being an abbreviation almost as vulgar as '*mossoo*' of '*mons*.' *Generous* (pronounced 'John Veve') is the SARAH JANE of such half-translated dramas, and *Henri* was never known to be written HENRY, or pronounced otherwise than '*Hongri*.' A bag-pipe cannot be introduced on the stage without being called '*corne muse*,' and a penny whistle in the same slang becomes a '*pastoral flute*.' A thimble-rigger is a '*prestidigitateur*;' a conjuring confederate is a 'medium,' or an 'omniscient spiritualist;' a successful entertainment is never visited by crowds, it is always 'patronized by the *élite* of society;' a singing-head, as vulgar and obvious as the old Bartholomew fair doll-trick, is called an '*Anthropoglossos*;' a youthful actor is sometimes called an 'infant prodigy,' sometimes a 'juvenile Roscius;' a tawny actor from the West Indies, or from the Southern States of America, is called an 'African Roscius;' a man who plays upon the banjo and dances, is called a 'negro delineator;' and a woman like Miss Menken, the female "Mazeppa," who trades upon her impudence, is called 'a gifted creature.' This language is common both with managers and journalists. A manager is either 'a popular caterer,' or 'a daring *entrepreneur*;' an old actor is sometimes called 'a veteran.' It is fashionable to say that Shakespeare's plays 'keep the stage,' and that the *Colleen Bawn* had a 'long run.' If a piece is not very brisk, it is said to 'drag;' if it is long, it is said to want 'cutting.'

"Actors will think nothing of calling 'Hamlet's' great soliloquies 'bits of fat,' or speaking of 'King Lear' as 'a heavy father.' Any action on the stage is known as 'business,' sometimes shortened to 'bus.' Painting the face for any particular character is known 'making up,' and the paint is generally called 'war paint.' If the theatre, or 'house,' as it is more technically termed, is badly attended, this is called a 'frost;' or if it is filled with orders, or 'bits of paper,' as they are termed, it is said to be 'well papered.' Some more daring geniuses take a higher flight than this, and we remember an advertisement of 'Tom Sayers' Champion Circus,' in which it was said 'the fabric is daily and nightly warmed by not less than four thousand delighted spectators, consisting of rank, wealth, and beauty.'

"The technicalities proper to the stage—the terms used in speaking of the various parts of a theatre, can hardly be classed as slang, until they are used unprofessionally. It is very necessary that theatrical workmen should have fixed names for the materials they are called upon 'to work.' When they speak of 'sky-borders,' 'flats,' 'wings,' 'floats,' 'counter-weights,' 'flies,' 'vampyre-traps,' 'heavy-sets,' &c., they are only using the recognized language of their craft. The call-boy who says 'overture's on, gentlemen,' and the manager who tells the prompter to 'ring up,' are not creators of slang—that task is left for the audience to perform. The audience is generally very willing to perform it. When the upper scenery interferes with the gallery visitors, there is always some sharp youth to shout out 'lower the blue;' and the technicalities about the 'prompt,' and the 'O. P.' side of the theatre are supposed to be familiar to everybody. A penny-a-liner, writing an account of a theatrical accident, once described a witness as 'a gentleman who sold fried fish on the prompt side of the house.'"

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, November 22, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

2000 (two thousand) Wagon Tongues, not ironed.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.

11-18-3t

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 223 "G" street

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, for Five Hundred (500) Tons of good merchantable baled Hay, will be received at this office until Monday, Nov. 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

Bids must be accompanied by an oath of allegiance (unless the bidder has one on file in this office) and the usual guarantee signed by not less than two responsible parties, whose solvency must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States Attorney.

The Hay must be securely baled, and delivered in Washington or Alexandria, free of all expense to the Department, as may be required. It will be rigidly inspected before it is accepted, and none but good merchantable Hay will be received.

Parties to whom awards may be made must at once enter into contract, and give bonds equal in amount to one-half of the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors.

Awards will not be made to any person who has heretofore failed to fulfil his contracts with the Government, nor will proposals of disloyal parties be considered.

The right to reject proposals is reserved by the Government.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names.

The delivery of the Hay must commence within fifteen (15) days from the execution of the contract, and be completed by the fifteenth day of January, 1865.

Upon the completion of the contract, the Hay will be paid for in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Hay," and be addressed to

E. T. BRIDGES,
Captain C. S. V.

11-18-8t

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 19, 1864.

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at Giesboro Depot, in open market, till December 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

11-1-13t

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street,
between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.

ao1-tf

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-8

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this Depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

11-1

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 11, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until FRIDAY, November 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department (by contract) with—

[illegible]—army standard.
[illegible]—army standard.
Rubber Tent Blankets—army standard.
Forage Caps, do
Company Letters, do
Numbers for Cavalry, do
do Infantry, do
do Artillery, do

Also, for the immediate delivery, according to sample, the following articles of trimmings:—

¾-inch Worsted Lace—Yellow and Scarlet.
H. B. Linen Machine Thread—No. 40 and No. 70.
W. B. do do do No. 60.
Cotton Spool Thread—White and Black, No. 24 and No. 36.
Twist silk.
Vest Buttons—Eagle, brass.
Suspender Buttons—Metal.
Spurs do do
Hooks do
Tent do Wood.
Tent slides, do
½-inch Rings—Harness.
White Wadding.
Manila Rope, ¼-inch.
White Cotton Twine—Five-fold.
Baling Twine—Flax.
Beeswax.
Buckles.

Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Friday, November 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, November 26, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts, and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address

Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

11-16-6t

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the city of New York, will be received at the office of Indian Affairs until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of November, instant, for furnishing the following named articles, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes:—

CLASS No. 1.

MACKINAC BLANKETS, CLOTHS, AND DRY GOODS.

1,500 pairs 3 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
2,200 pairs 2½ pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
900 pairs 2 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
750 pairs 1½ pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
200 pairs 1 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
200 pairs 3 pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1½ pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 3½ pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
300 pairs 3 pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 3½ pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
250 pairs 3 pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
250 pairs 2½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 1½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
1,200 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
1,000 do do do Green Cloth.
1,000 do do do Black Cloth.
1,500 do Gray List Blue Cloth.
1,000 do Saved List Green Cloth.
2,000 do do do Blue Cloth.
2,000 do do do Scarlet Cloth.
100 dozen 8-4 Wool Shawls.
100 do 6-4 do
1,000 pounds Linen Thread (No. 40.)
1,500 do Cotton Thread.
5 gross Worsted Gartering.
25,000 yards Calico.
20,000 do Merrimac.
10,000 do Turkey Red.
10,000 do Blue Denims.
10,000 do Cottonades.
15,000 do Brown Drilling.
10,000 do Bed Ticking.
1,500 do Satinets.
2,000 do Kentucky Jeans.
10,000 do Osnaburgs.
25,000 do Unbleached Domestic Sheeting.
7,000 do Bleached do do
7,000 do Checks, Stripes, and Plaids.
5,000 do Flannels, assorted.
5,000 do Plaid Linseys.
1,000 pounds Brown Gilling Twine.
500 do Cotton Maitre.
2,000 Flannel Shirts.
2,500 Calico Shirts.
200 dozen Plaid Madras Handkerchiefs.
200 do Printed Cotton do

CLASS NO. 2.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

200 Frock Coats, Indigo Blue Broadcloth.
200 Pants, do do
200 Vests, do do
250 Blue Satinet Frock Coats.
250 do do Pants.
250 do do Vests.
100 Steel-mixed Satinet Frock Coats.
100 do do Pants.
250 Cadet mixed Satinet Frock Coats.
250 do do Pants.
250 do do Vests.

CLASS NO. 3.

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

1,500 pounds Brass Kettles.
100 nests Japanned Kettles.
300 Camp Kettles.
40 dozen 2 quart Tin Pans.
50 do 4 do do
125 do Tin Cups.
200 do Squaw Awls.
200 do Fish Hooks.
200 do Fish Lines.
100 do Coarse Tooth Combs.
50 do Fine Tooth Combs.
25 do Scissors.
75 do Shears.
50 do Weeding Hoes.
2 do Grubbing Hoes.
75 do Hand-Saw Files.
1,000 Frying Pans.
100 dozen Basting Spoons.
100 do Iron Table Spoons.
50 do Axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ lbs. each.
50 do Half Axes, Handled, to weigh 3½ lbs.
10 do Zinc Mirrors.
10 do Spades, Ames No. 2.
10 do Shovels, Ames No. 2.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must, in all respects, conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received, on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule, at the prices proposed, and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department, and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles; the proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished, and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading:—"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement thereof, dated November 5, 1864, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for), deliverable in the city of New York by the 1st day of March next, or at such time or times during the year 1865 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part," if more than one class is proposed for) I, (or we) will within twenty days thereafter execute a contract accordingly, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorney:—"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them), according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian Goods, dated November 5, 1864; and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorney.

No proposal will be considered which does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

11-8-tuthst

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—

6-4 or 3-4 Sky Blue Kersey, army standard.

Infantry Great Coats, deliveries to commence in ten days from date of award, army standard.

Blue Bunting, deliveries to commence in ten days from date of award, army standard.

Color Belts and Slings, deliveries to commence in ten days from date of award, army standard.

Knit Drawers, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

Black Silesia, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

4-4 Bleached Muslin, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

Unbleached heavy Drilling, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

Brown Holland, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

Dark blue Thread, No. 25, deliveries to commence day after award. Samples required.

3-4 and 6-4 dark blue Flannel, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.

Shelter Tents, deliveries to commence in 10 days from date of award, army standard.

Samples of such articles as are required to be army standard can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none other which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not *strictly conform* to the requirements therein stated.

The bids will state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article bid for.

HERMAN BIGGS,
Colonel Q. M. Department.

11-18-6t

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1863.

Sealed Proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Alexandria and Fortress Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5000 bushels of Corn or Oats, and 50 tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The Hay or Straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of Oats, Corn, Hay, or Straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector, before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post Office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated, Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:—

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
————

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement, dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

Witness:—

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

1-4-tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS, HORNS, CHUCKS, SHINS, AND TONGUES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until the 26th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., for Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues of all Government Cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for four months from the commencement of the contract.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The number of Cattle used monthly varies from 1500 to 3000, and are now killed at Chain Bridge, Glesboro, Convalescent Camp, Washington, and Alexandria, but other places may occur within the prescribed limits where these articles will be required to be collected.

The contractor shall be liable for all the hides, tallow, hoofs, horns, chucks, shins, and tongues, coming from all the Government cattle slaughtered, unless it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence, and care was made to obtain said articles.

Payment will be required every ten days in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount per animal, for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by the following guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantor, and oath of allegiance.

Blank forms can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

PROPOSALS.

I, ——— ———, of the State of ———, county of ———, offer, per head, for all Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues of all Government Beef Cattle killed within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, ——— dollars and ——— cents (the amount to be in words and figures), subject to all the conditions of the advertisement herewith appended.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— shall be accepted, that he will, within five days after the acceptance of said bid, sign a contract for the prompt and faithful execution of the same, and that we will become his surety on a bond, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the performance of his contract in conformity with the terms of his proposal, and that in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, under the terms of the advertisement dated November 16, 1864, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer made by the said ——— in the foregoing proposal and the next lowest responsible formal bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: } Given under our hands and seals, this ——— day of ———, 186—.
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a *United States District Attorney* or *United States Judge*. The certificate must be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that from evidence entirely satisfactory to me the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security.

To which each guarantor must make and append the following:

OATH.

"State of ———, county of ———, before me, ——— ——— a ——— in and for the county and State aforesaid, personally appeared ———, one of the sureties on the guarantee of ———, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is worth, over and above all just debts and liabilities, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

"Subscribed and sworn before me, this ——— day of ———, 186—, at ———."

No bids will be considered unless made out in conformity with the above form, and are accompanied by the foregoing guarantee, certificate, and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who shall open the bids, and no proposals not fully complying with the foregoing requirements, as well in fact as in form, will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c., one week after the signing of the contract.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names, and all bids must be endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c." and be directed to the undersigned.

G. BELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S.

11-18-7t

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
10-7-3m

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY
FOR DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
CATARRH,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
ASTHMA,
SCROFULA,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
THROAT DIFFICULTIES,
Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head,
CONSUMPTION,
With all and every disease which infests the human body, cured effectually by
MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.
PRICE $5.
OFFICES—No. 410 ARCH Street, Philadelphia,
No. 16 BOND Street, New York, and at
No. 15 PEMBERTON Square, Boston.

No boring with instruments.
No knowing in the ears.
No snuffing up the nostrils or introducing wires.
No pouring medicines down the throat.

The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every spot that drugs and instruments will reach, and thousands of places besides.

Truth is mighty and must prevail; error is impregnated with death—consequently must sooner or later sink into oblivion.

In all the universe there is nothing so completely swallowed up in error as the facts, forces, and motives connected with the physical and mental constitution of the race.

This sad state of things is the result of ignorance and blindness on the part of those who profess to administer health and life to the people, while in fact, the majority ignore God from the system altogether. All Physics find their existence in metaphysics, and can never be understood apart from the same.

There are men who make a business of treating specific diseases. They prepare instruments, too barbarous to think of, with which to experiment on poor silly victims, who have strength, neither physically nor mentally to undergo such *death dealing experiments*.

He who created the human body always speaks of it as a mighty whole, and the man must be a knave or fool who would attempt to divide the system into sections, and treat any disease specifically, independent of the parts or mighty whole to which they belong. All such practitioners treat effects, but know nothing of the cause whatever. Thus the world is nothing less than a vast hospital.

The alarming condition of the people physically, especially the young, who are sold into disease before they begin to bud into life, together with our sad experience in having been bereaved of dear friends, who have passed into untimely graves by being operated on.

These circumstances, with many others which might be mentioned, are an irresistible stimulus to the people to demand of every man who has the life and health of themselves and their loved ones in his hands and is continually administering medicines which the patient is not allowed to know the name or nature of. I say under these circumstances the people have a right to demand of every such physician to furnish them with a chart of his character, that they may know his qualifications, &c., &c.; indeed every physician should be compelled to have it hung up in his office at all hours. It is only through this channel that the public can have any safety or guarantee for what is most dear to it—life and health; otherwise life may be in the hands of a man more qualified for a blacksmith than a physician.

In this way inherent qualifications, which are indispensable in a physician, are sure to be detected and exhibited. Were this universally done, thousands would leave the profession which nature never qualified them for. If nature's qualities not there can be no suitable qualification, as, in order to detect the first cause of disease, it is requisite and indispensably necessary to inherit Causality. Metaphysical Power and Constructiveness must also be inherited by all who would be successful in finding an antidote capable of destroying the cause of disease. There is no channel by which the causes can be reached with certainty but the one I have described.

Therefore I say with confidence to the world, that it is through inheriting these rare combinations of character that I have been enabled to detect the first cause of disease. The cause is not, as many suppose it to be, a disease; it is an insulted law between soul and body, which, the Apostle Paul tells us, is always warring against each other. This law sends forth stoppages, these stoppages produce disease in diversified forms, and if disease is experimented on or tampered with it takes a firmer grip of the constitution and multiplies in other forms and other localities of the system, thus destroying the whole machinery of the human body.

Remember, the Stomach and the Liver have nothing to do with the cause of the disease. The treating of these organs, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely grave.

With confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysical Discovery is the only remedy ever offered to the world which will thoroughly annihilate the root of disease. The discovery consists of three distinct preparations; one for the scalp, one for the eyes, and one for the ears. These work in conjunction, and strike at the root of all disease. When I say all, I mean every disease that ever infected the human body.

A LADY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

From the Boston Journal.

JULY 27, 1864.—I, Mrs. Nancy Sloan, of No. 35 Warren street, Charlestown, do certify that I have been afflicted for ten years. My right side was so paralyzed that I could not lie on it. During that time I suffered from catarrh, sore throat, would cough from one to five hours at a time; was very nervous; seldom could sleep at night. I had a lung fever two years since, which reduced me to a skeleton. I had all the medical advice and medicines money could procure, but all to no purpose. I was fast sinking to the last stage of consumption. I was confined to bed when Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery was sent for. It was applied according to direction. I felt no better, but rather worse for some time.

My friends wanted me to give up, saying it would kill me; that I was too far gone and too weak to try anything more. But my mother said I would die if I did not find relief in the Discovery; and as it was the last trial to cure me she would continue it. We soon found that it was the circulation which was rushing into my system which was taking effect. As the circulation kept increasing my disease began to break up. It was six weeks after I began to apply the medicine before I could gather strength to go into Boston to see Mrs. M. G. Brown, and then I had to have help. The second time I ventured I went without help, and the third time I found my way without any difficulty. I began the use of the Metaphysical Discovery in May, and the result is on this 27th of July, that health and strength is fast returning to my emaciated frame.

My paralyzed side is restored to vigor; I can now rest well on it. My catarrh is gone. My cough, my nervousness, and sore throat are gone. I sleep well. All my irregularities have disappeared, and I must acknowledge that, by the providence of God, I was directed to the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and by it taken from the mouth of the grave and restored to my family and friends. I know my diseases are gone, and a general circulation has taken place, but expect it will take time to regain my lost flesh and strength.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

I, John A. Newcomb, of Quincy, do certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left ear for twenty years, and for the past six years my right ear has been so deaf that I could not hear conversation or public speaking of any kind. I could not hear the church bells ring while I was sitting in the church. I have also been troubled for a number of years with a very sore throat, so that I was obliged to give up singing in church, for I had lost my voice. I had great trouble in my head, terrible noises, almost to craziness. My head felt numb and stupid, and was a source of constant trouble to me.

I tried every remedy that could be thought of. I went to aurists; but as they wanted to use instruments I would have nothing to do with them. About one month since I obtained Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and used it according to the directions on the bottles. And the result is that the hearing of both ears is perfectly restored, so that I can hear as well as any man. The great trouble in my head is entirely gone. My head feels perfectly easy and at rest. My throat, which was so diseased, is entirely cured, and I have recovered my voice again. I would not take one thousand dollars for the benefit I have received in the use of Mrs. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, DISEASED EYES, AND LOSS OF INTELLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1864.—I, Henry Marvide, Jefferson street (near Mr. Brownholtz's coal yard), Germantown, do certify that my son Joshua [illegible] and catarrh [illegible], which left him with discharges from the ear and diseased eyes. The discharges never ceased. His ears became quite large and unnatural, covered with scab. The pillows had to be changed during the night, so saturated were they with the discharges. It would be impossible to describe the condition of his eyes. My family physician said he would go blind. His intellect also became impaired, that he cared not to be, or play with children. He took no notice of anything around him. None but the parent can tell what our sufferings were to look on our child in this condition.

Most providentially, about one year ago, I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery" advertised in the *Ledger*. I went to the Office, 410 Arch street, and procured the medicine. My wife applied it faithfully and perseveringly. The medicine worked slowly at the beginning, but as we persevered, and the result is that our son is entirely cured of his diseases. His intellect seems to have awakened out of the sleep of death. He is considered now a bright and intelligent boy. The discharges from his ears have entirely ceased, and his ears have become small and natural. His eyes are clear and strong. My wife and myself are well satisfied with the great cure performed on our child by Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and most heartily commend it to all who suffer.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1 per bottle; small size 25 cents. Scalp Renovator, $1 per bottle.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF BLINDNESS.

CANASTOGA, C. W., July 23, 1864.—Mrs. M. G. Brown:—Dear Madam:—I have been quite blind in my right eye for seven years. I have been to several doctors, whom I heard could restore my eyesight, but they never done me any good. I spent large sums of money in travelling to where I heard there were doctors who could benefit me, but none of them could do me any good. I thought my case hopeless, until told by a friend you could relieve me. I sent by a friend and procured your "Metaphysical Discovery," and in twenty-four hours after the first treatment, I could see quite distinctly. I am very thankful for my deliverance.

I remain yours, truly,
JOHN BELEY.

The Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1; small size, 25 cents.
No. 410 ARCH Street.
Scalp Renovator, $1.
se10-wa-2m
No. 410 ARCH Street.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure their insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

GRANT AND LEE.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* has written in terms which justify the policy of General GRANT, and reveal the weakness of LEE. He compares LEE to a skilful, one-armed prize fighter, fighting with a big bully with two arms, stronger, taller, more active, and keener-sighted than himself. He says it is impossible for LEE to know if GRANT'S demonstrations, whether they threaten Richmond on the extreme Federal right, or the Southside railroad on the extreme Federal left, are feints or realities; and that, from the configuration of the ground, it is almost impossible for LEE to cut GRANT'S extended lines in any vital place. The writer likewise calls attention to the fact that much of LEE'S army is half worn out, while GRANT'S has been recuperated with rest. He argues that LEE'S army and Richmond are safe only if HOOD succeeds in the West. The letter is dated October 18; and it is easy to remember how the hopes entertained then at Richmond of HOOD'S success have been dashed to the earth by that officer's failure and repulse. Indeed, the whole letter of the correspondent dwells upon facts which are as congratulatory to General GRANT as they are depressing to LEE.

CHASE ON THE UNION VICTORY.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, one of the finest minds in our country, has worked hard in favor of the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. When the certainty of the triumph of principle over so-called policy was known to have been achieved, he addressed the citizens of Cincinnati at Mozart Hall.

Speaking of the effect of the immense majorities in the loyal North upon the Rebels, he says:—

> "This victory will assure the Rebels that they "have nothing to hope for from divisions in the "loyal States. They will no longer lay the flattering unction to their souls, that by divisions "among us they may conquer. Every Rebel "officer, civil and military, and every Rebel soldier, will have the news of this great victory, "and it will take from him one-half his strength; "while every Union soldier, having participated "themselves in this great decision of the people, "hearing the result announced, will feel that "they are twice the men they were before. So "that while victory divides the Rebel strength, "it doubles ours."

With calm clearness he thus announces the great principles which the American people have asserted at the polls at the last election. The effect which it will have upon the European powers is clearly demonstrated by him in the following terse sentences:—

> "They will feel in their inmost convictions, "that a people who could vote and decide as this "people has done, cannot be divided in any "legitimate object they undertake. Even our "enemies will be obliged to respect the majesty "of the people of America."

Speaking of the political effect of the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, he maintains that he stands on a little platform of his own creation:—

> "What else do we gain? We gain the opportunity for Mr. LINCOLN to apply in practice that "little platform which he made."

Mr. CHASE here read the proclamation at which our Copperhead opponents take so much exception, generally known by its title of "To whom it may concern." Continuing, he says:—

> "This is a little platform of itself; a little platform with big ideas. What they are? First, "peace, we all want. Second, the integrity of the "Union. Third, freedom for all; the abandonment of slavery."

As a financier, all parties acknowledge that Mr. CHASE has no equal. Years of deep research and practical experience have perfected his judgment in connection with this important branch of Government. On this department he is authority, and he declares that

> "It pledges the Government to give uniform "currency to the whole people. There were, at "the time this Administration went into power, "and at the time the duties of the Treasury Department devolved upon me, some sixteen hundred banks in the country, deriving their powers "from different States, and in different modes—"all issuing paper which passed for money "variously secured.
>
> "It was necessary, therefore, while you made "preparations for removing these to substitute "another. In judgment it would not have been "a practical policy. In this the President concurred with me, that it was for the people to "establish a national banking system, so that if "the necessities of any community required the "facilities of banking, those who had capital "could organize and invest in United States "bonds, and then pledge these bonds with the "Federal Government and obtain a currency "upon it which would circulate everywhere with "perfect security."

He says that the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN has secured a pledge of the continuance of the system.

In concluding his able address, he says:—

> "Now, I take no particular pleasure in being "called Greenbacks. (Laughter.) I don't think "it is a bad name. But then Greenbacks were "not the end of my designs, by a long ways. If "I were carrying out this plan, as I hope and "trust it will be carried out, and as our platform "pledges the Administration to it, the time will "not be remote when, supported properly by Congress and the people, every dollar in Greenbacks will be made equivalent to a dollar in "gold."

Let us devoutly say, "God grant the consummation!"

THE LAW OF PROGRESS.

It is a common remark now-a-days that "history repeats itself." There is truth in this proverb, but it does not argue that human affairs go backward. One nation, in its forward march from a condition of barbarism, must go through the stages which have marked the career of earlier nations in their gradual progress to civilization. The American Colonies did not, it is true, depart from an absolutely primitive point in social and political development. They had a most inestimable advantage in this respect. The adventurers who settled them came hither from highly cultivated communities.

They had been accustomed in England, and Holland, and other parts of the Old World, to a very advanced state of civil education and refinement, and they only sought in this hemisphere a more complete kind of political freedom than even the freest nations of Europe had then attained to. In their efforts to reach that before undiscovered bourne, from which it is to be hoped no traveler will ever return, or, in other words, retrograde, they were bound to re-enact some of the scenes and processes of disorder and fluctuation which have attended, and will for ever attend, the growth of every new association of people, from the chrysalis state of social organization to that of full and perfect exfoliation.

It is, therefore, idle to say that, because we are now passing through some of the phases of change which have signalized the national condition of the ancient empires, such as Greece, Rome, Carthage, Germany, France, and Great Britain, we are consequently retrogressing. These vicissitudes are incidental to all forms of growth and development, both in the physical and moral world. They are only the vibrations which denote the fact of progress, just as the "growing pains," as they are familiarly called, to which the child is subject, and about which he so ignorantly and bitterly complains to his mother. And to take a still higher illustration, we would ask the student of history to point us to a single case of national progress that has not experienced the temporary drawbacks and recessions which have been, at the time, interpreted as signs of decay and dissolution, though they have afterwards proved to have been but the natural throes of a steady, strong, and healthy advance towards another and better stage of maturity.

We are told now that in the progress of the present civil war we are repeating history, in the overthrow of the previously established order of things. But is that charge true? Is anything that should have been previously established, and is really worth preserving, being overthrown? As regards the institution of slavery, we all know that it was not, originally, planted on these shores by the colonists. English cupidity inflicted the curse upon us in the beginning, and we have ever since shielded ourselves behind that fact, whenever we were reproached with the glaring inconsistency of founding a government on the doctrine that "all men are created equal," and yet holding in bondage millions of men of a different race.

We know, moreover, that there were great differences of opinion in the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States as to the provisions of that instrument, and that those differences were so powerfully operative at the period, that several of the original thirteen States long hesitated before they ratified the Constitution. The whole thirteen States came into the Union at last in spite of their discordance as to particular conditions of the compact; and it was understood and expressed, at the time, in the preamble of the Constitution itself, that the connection should be indissoluble, save by the vote of a majority, not of the States, but of the whole people of all the United States.

Well, that condition of the compact holds good to-day, notwithstanding the political changes which a majority of the people of the Confederation are now resolved upon. Their will in the matter is the supreme law. The Southern States are legally concluded against protest by the solemn engagement of their own progenitors and founders, and they cannot rightfully go back on that engagement. But if this were not based on a sound principle of social and civil law, the Southern States, or their people, as a minority in the controversy, should go down, for the simple reason that they have, in making war on the National Government, not only forfeited their legal rights, but substituted by that act the law of war in the place of the law of peace. If, then, they go down, they must blame themselves.

In short, there is a law of progress in this world which no human compacts and covenants can oppose or defeat. That law is the law of God. He has ordained that this New World shall be the theatre on which He means to develop the highest state of social happiness to which man can attain in this sphere of being, and He intends that one of the conditions of that problem shall be personal freedom to all men of all races.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

The people of the Provinces are still debating on the proper appellation to be given to their Confederation, and seem to think there is a great deal in a name, particularly when it is four or five syllables long. Albertania has been suggested, and Britannica also, as contrasts to Borelia, Canadia, Vesperia, Ursalia, Superior. Perhaps Boadicea or Cassivelaunus will be suggested next. One of the names proposed is Norland, which sounds well, and is simplicity itself. The Toronto papers are full of the subject. Some of the communications rabidly reject the title of "United States," and look with almost derision upon the name "America." They go so far as to say that "West Britain," or "New Britain," is the title which would most happily express the character of their Provinces. Perhaps the Canadians will change their minds some time. Already some jealousy exists between the French and the English population, and Mr. DORION, a member of the Cabinet, has publicly declared against the Confederacy without a name. The career of the United States is one which the Canadians should be proud to follow, and in the event of the Canadians becoming tired of their allegiance, no more shining one could be found. Upon whatever name the choice may fall, the question will at best have been sufficiently agitated, and sound and sense well ransacked in the hunt.

THE PEGASUS OF WAR.

The Pegasus of to-day is the war-horse, whose neck is clothed with thunder. Gayly caparisoned, and rejoicing in his strength, he scents the battle from afar, and snorts with glee at the voice of the cannon. He shakes his head, he champs his bit, he tosses his mane, he makes his gemmed bridle tinkle. He glories in the frightful accidents of war. The fodder he eats grew upon Mount Parnassus; the water he drinks is of the Castalian spring. This winged war-steed cleaves the air occasionally, and lays open a new Hippocrene near every Helicon. Yes, through the million-mouthed press the voice of poetry has proceeded, the voice of poetry flavored with the flavor of war. Nor in using this word, poetry, would we extend its signification to that mean sense which embraces anything in rythm, or to those crudities in which, like *Damon and Pythias*, the sound and the sense are always ready to sacrifice themselves for one another. We have a war literature, in which much that is truly poetical lives and moves and has a being. We have men that are poets of wide-spread reputation, great pathos, and power of description, and we have a number of smaller writers, whose names the present generation will not willingly let die. And if these smaller poets are not nightingales, they at least sing very sweetly; if they have not the eagle's strength of wing and piercing vision, their flights have the delicacy and swiftness of the swallow, and they are as loth as the lark to live in the lower atmosphere of earth.

But it is with newspaper war poetry that we have principally to deal. If the war has demonstrated that a great many youngsters have printed verses who had a great deal better have burned them, it has proved likewise that the power of dressing hard facts in poetic apparel is more prevalent than has been suspected. In this great war so many incidents have occurred so truly poetical, that in an excitable and impulsive people it would have seemed strange had our literature not been enlarged by many a poetical addition. Then, too, the fact that some of the best poets have selected the newspaper as the place of the appearance of their choicest works, has educated the taste of the people, and prepared them to appreciate what is good and discountenance the spurious and false. Newspapers are like churches, everybody can go to them that will. And if articles come dressed in a decent dress, and commending themselves by their good looks and good language, the sexton will gladly show them to a front pew, where every perfection can be seen to the best advantage. Hence to the newspapers rushes the scribbling world. When a green poet has once tasted the sweets of being in print, especially when the printers have knocked his best thoughts into pi, and presented them to the public like diamonds in the rough, he never grows tired of mingling with the sober draughts of the Pierian fountain the delicious dew of the Castalian spring.

The army of newspaper poets is not dead; it is only being cut down, and those who remain are being disciplined. Even the less educated of the reading public are becoming each year more acquainted with the power of true poetry. They may not indulge in disquisitions on its nature. Who now is satisfied with such arguments? They may not define to others or themselves what it is that makes poetry, any more than they define what constitutes the soul, what renders the flower daintily beautiful, or what makes one tune melodious and another harsh. But they are getting to know whether the rhymes they read are anything more than rhymes, and they are pretty sure to discover that the verbose versifier who swaddles up a very little sense in a great deal of sound, is, after all, only a very sheepish sheep indeed disguised in wolf's clothing.

We have not had many ballads written. Of touching scenes wrought up with lyrical sweetness, and set to plaintive music, we have but few specimens. Our war poetry, for the most part, deals with the stirring and the thrilling, the daring of the field, the storming of a fortress, the duels of ships at sea, the accomplishment of some fearful feat. The tender and the gentle, and the purely plaintive, are not so widely dealt in. One fact is noticeable; and that is, that our very first poets, our sweetest psalmists, have not found in the present struggle a theme on which to expend their genius in the production of a lengthy and serious work. The poet probably understands his work best—*sulsalou*, we should say, if the word were not so hackneyed, and its application so distorted. Perhaps one reason why no serious work has yet appeared is that the poet's mind is not far enough removed from the scene and time of action to survey them in their true light, and to be proportionately impressed.

We are scarcely far enough removed from the Revolutionary heroes to view them as poetically as we might. The distant footsteps "must echo very far indeed" down the corridors of time, before we can invest the men who tread them with the half-imaginary light of poetry.

Whilst the war has been prolific in the production of serious poetry, it has given occasion for the humorous bard too. Humorous war poetry may, at the first blush, seem almost an anomaly, so cruel and relentless, apparently, are all the concomitants of war. In the incidents of camp-life, however, in the rich adventures of some straggler, in the underhanded operations of conscienceless "operators," hundreds of opportunities exist for broad humor, bitter satire, playful badinage, and cold, sharp wit. A charming presentation-book for Christmas, by-the-by, would be a judicious selection of newspaper war poetry, grave and gay. Several collections have already been made. If they were allowed to filter through some discriminating mind, such a work might be compiled as would rivet firmly the sympathies of every class.

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

That noble, philanthropic, and patriotic Association, under the management of that Christian gentleman and disinterested patriot, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., has expended all the funds placed at its disposal, and continues to demand of the public their generous aid in assisting it to continue in its good work of cheering the wounded, ministering to the dying, and burying the dead. For three years has it worked with unparalleled industry and unprecedented success. Every penny placed at its disposal has been satisfactorily accounted for to the public, and through its agency the wants of our gallant boys in the field have been supplied with less expense than could have been accomplished through any other agency. With strictest integrity have its accounts been kept, and all its transactions are open to the light of day. Spiritual and material help have been ministered to our brave defenders; thousands of the nation's best men have been saved from a bloody, lonesome grave through its exertions; and thousands more could have been similarly blessed, and ten thousand hearts at home made glad, if the Commission had sufficient funds to carry out all the mighty plans of benevolence and patriotism which it so much desire to execute.

Can a more painful position be imagined for a loyal, warm, and tender-hearted Christian patriot, than that in which the agents of the Commission are so frequently placed? Upon a field of battle lie the wounded nation's defenders, pleading for help from those who wear the badge of Christian charity; and they obliged to say that, for want of the necessary help from the relations of these very wounded, they are unable to save the lives of our country's truest sons. Mothers! you, whose sons are to-day in the front, can you refuse to lend a helping hand to an Association which is trying to help your boys? Perhaps, when you steel your heart against the appeal of the Commission, you may be thus letting your son die unaided, for want of supplies. Can you, with such a possibility before your eyes, refuse to do your duty? Fathers! when you see your wealth increasing, when the gold earned by the strife which now desolates our land is coming rapidly into your coffers, can you resist the appeal for help which comes from the front of battle? If you have a son, by helping the cause you help him; if you have no son, then a double claim for funds is upon you: you have no child to give to your country—then give so liberally of your wealth as to equal your neighbor, who has his flesh and blood in the field of danger.

Loyal citizens! you who have voted for a vigorous prosecution of the war, stand by your principles and give to aid the soldiers of the Republic. True-hearted Democrat! you who want the war ended on account of the vast loss of life it causes, do your part towards diminishing the slaughter, by sending to the Christian Commission.

Let the rich give their hundreds and the poor their pence; but let all give; so that each may say to his children and grandchildren, "I did my part to help our nation's warriors in the winter of 1864."

On the 24th of this month the annual Thanksgiving of the nation occurs. It has been proposed to take up a collection in all the churches on that day to aid the Christian Commission. Let the suggestion be acted upon. Let every church in our whole State, and particularly in our great and patriotic city, such a fund be raised that will cheer the hearts of our absent boys, and cause them to remember that their friends at home still hold them dear.

We most cordially recommend the plan proposed. It is a duty which every Christian patriot owes to himself, to his children, to his country, and to his God. Let him not neglect its fulfilment. If he fails, his conscience and posterity will taunt him; if he obeys, the greeting of "Well done, good and faithful servant," will be his.

SHERIDAN AND THANKSGIVING DAY.

With its characteristic energy and patriotism, the Union League have decided to furnish the gallant army of General SHERIDAN with a suitable thanksgiving dinner. The grand and glorious services rendered by this command, demand a proper acknowledgment from the men of the loyal North. The undertaking is a gigantic one, and the Union League calls on our loyal citizens to aid them in their work. All contributions will be thankfully received and carefully transmitted by that organization. It is a good work, and all should do their best towards making it a success.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 18, 1864.

Washington grows more lively every day, and there is a prospect that on the first Monday in December it will be so full that somebody will be driven to "close quarters." Rents are enormous—hotel charges infamous. Oh that Philadelphia, with its neatness, abundance, and moderate charges, could be moved down here! Few members of Congress will bring their families with them this winter, for the session is short, and prices of living are terribly high. A New England Senator sent to one of our second-rate hotels a few days since, to ascertain what the charge would be for a parlor and two bedrooms, and board for three persons. The terms forwarded to him were $160 per week, or over $600 per month! Hundreds of people live in Baltimore and come here daily by railway. But enough of this, and to other matters.

Washington has been somewhat excited during the week by rumors of peace, and of a new financial policy by the Secretary of the Treasury. There is very little foundation for them. The gold market has tumbled upon "great expectations" rather than upon facts. People believe that the President will soon issue a proclamation offering a general amnesty to the Rebels, possibly excepting a few of the incorrigible leaders. But this will not occur till after Grant and Sherman have once more tried a little of their active strategy upon the enemy.

From what I hear, I believe that we shall have "good news" before Congress meets, and if not good news at least news of importance. There is to be hard fighting, and if it is successful it will probably be followed up with offers of peace upon the condition of absolute submission. The excitement of the present is *premature*—that is all. Great events are at hand. It is precisely so with reference to our financial policy. Mr. Fessenden *has not yet decided what to do*. He has not sold gold, and when he does it *will be done openly*.

The War Department will recommend some very important legislation this winter, I hear. It is likely that the Conscription act will be amended in several important particulars. It lacks efficiency in its present shape, and Congress will probably amend it.

THE FAMILY OF OLD JOHN BROWN.—The widow of John Brown, of historic fame, with several of the family, started overland during the past season, with a drove of cattle and sheep, for California. There have been painful rumors for some weeks past that the family have been robbed and murdered by hostile Indians or Rebel guerillas. The *Akron Beacon* says it is enabled to state, from letters recently received by the friends in that vicinity, that it has been ascertained that the family, though unable to reach their destination this fall, are in a safe position for wintering, with their stock, and will resume their journey in early spring.

MARRIED.

RITER—PEACOCK.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Chas. P. Krauth, D. D., FRED. G. RITER to SALLIE L., daughter of the late David B. Peacock. No cards.

SHRIVER—BAKES.—On the morning of November 17th, 1864, by the Rev. Andrew Longacre, Mr. HENRY L. SHRIVER, of Westminster, Carrol county, Md., to Miss LIZZIE A. BAKES, of this city.

STANSBURY—CARR.—On Thursday, November 17th, by the Rev. Andrew Culver, DIXON STANSBURY, of Baltimore county, Md., to MARY B. CARR, daughter of Franklin Carr, Esq. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

WILKINSON—SIMON.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Geo. W. Maclaughlin, at the Haines Street Parsonage, Germantown, Mr. HENRY B. WILKINSON to Miss KATE SIMON, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOYER.—On the 17th instant, Mr. JAMES S. BOYER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, York road, below Branchtown, on Monday morning, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown Cemetery.

COOPER.—On the morning of the 18th instant, JAMES S. COOPER, son of Thomas A. Cooper, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 127 N. Eleventh street, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DILLINGHAM.—On the morning of the 18th instant, Miss MARY A. DILLINGHAM.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, S. Dillingham, No. 734 Arch street, on Monday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

EVANS.—On the 18th instant, of consumption, EVANS P. EVANS, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Walnut street, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. Members of the Washington [illegible] are respectfully invited to attend. (Boston papers please copy.)

DORLAND.—About the 1st inst., at Fortress Monroe, of disease contracted in the trenches in front of the enemy's works at Petersburg, ROBT. W. DORLAND, Company B, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in the 20th year of his age.

FULLER.—On the [illegible], after a short illness, MILES B. FULLER, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the [illegible], are invited to attend the funeral [illegible].

HAND.—On the 17th, HORACE POTTOR, infant son of James H. and Sophia A. Hand, aged 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1013 Vienna street, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

JAY.—On the 18th instant, NELSON JAY, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] street, on Monday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

McMICHAEL.—November 18th, 1864, MARY PHILLIPS, wife of Samuel McMichael, aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, N. W. corner of Twelfth and [illegible] streets, [illegible] afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SAUNDERS.—On the 18th instant, GEORGE HENRY [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1321 Brandywine street. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WHEATHAM.—On Thursday evening, November 17th, 1864, [illegible] WHEATHAM, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 N. Eighteenth street, on Monday morning, 21st instant, at 10 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Covenant. Interment at Laurel Hill.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street.—Philadelphia, November 18, 1864.—As large an amount of provisions have been donated by the patriotic citizens, that the design for furnishing General Sheridan's Army with a Thanksgiving Dinner will be proceeded with according to the [illegible].

Contributions of money will be received by Mr. C. S. WHIPPLE, at the LEAGUE HOUSE, and of provisions by Mr. GEORGE F. LEWIS, at the [illegible] ROOM, TWENTIETH Street, until TUESDAY Afternoon, November 22.

11 GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

CARD.

WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Ho! Ho! You're Getting Bald, are You? Well, that is a misfortune, and not a crime, but to remain bald when so fine an opportunity offers to restore your hair, by a full, fair and liberal use of Dr. D. Jayne's Hair Tonic, is little short of crime. This valuable preparation restores the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and is a curative of many diseases. A fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh. Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the utmost success by Dr. Von Moschzisker, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Fine Quality Champagnes. Messrs. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets, Have just received a Fresh Importation of Charles Heidsieck, Piper Heidsieck, Madame Clicquot, Green Seal, Mumm & Co., Fouche, And other superior brands of Champagnes.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the success of this valuable invention in this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced at hour during the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room, he cannot avoid it. In three years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is in order to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see. JOHN F. MURPHEY, No. 912 CHESNUT Street.

George Steck & Co.'s PIANO AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. A large stock of each of these fine instruments have been added by [illegible], and the demand has been constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.

CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CONCERT HALL.—Preaching by its Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HAWES, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT Monthly Sermon to the Young on "Bible Blessings" will be preached in the Church of the Epiphany, to-morrow afternoon. Service at 3 o'clock.

SLAVERY, HISTORY OF.—SERMON to-morrow at 7½ P. M., at the Universalist Church, LOMBARD Street, above Fourth, by Rev. R. EDDY, pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street.—This Church will be open for Divine service To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at ¾ P. M. The Rector, Dr. GODDARD (D. Y.) will preach.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, November 20, Rev. F. MOORE, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. JOHN RUTH in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The morning sermon will be preparatory to Thanksgiving service.

ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street above Thirteenth.—The Lecture Room will be re-opened for Divine worship To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE MOST REV. MARTIN J. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore, will deliver a lecture in aid of the Poor, and Orphan and Destitute Children, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, November 23. Tickets 25 cents. A limited number of reserved seats 50 cents, may be obtained at the Catholic Bookstores. 11 18-4t

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF Science, COLUMBIA Avenue and SEVENTEENTH Streets.—Divine service is held every Sabbath afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Preaching to-morrow by Rev. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE. All are invited.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Will be held November 28, IN CONCERT HALL. Tickets can be had Gratuitously at the TRACT HOUSE, Or at the Rooms, 1t Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgments for the week ending Nov. 17th, 1864:—

Army Committee Y. M. C. A. Boston Mass.; per Jos. Story, Treasurer	27,503 09
PHILADELPHIA.	
John McAllister, Jr. (additional)	250 00
S. Tolman (additional)	25 00
Eliza S. Ashton (additional)	25 00
George S. Harris	25 00
Casselberry & Davis (percentage on sale of coal)	25 01
Mrs. Penny J. Blume	10 00
Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society Falls of Schuylkill; per Rev. J. E. Chesshire	42 00
Ladies' Christian Commission, Falls of Schuylkill Baptist Church; per Rev. J. E. Chesshire (additional)	5 00
Mrs. Emma Dennis	1 00
A friend	5 00
Amount acknowledged elsewhere in the religious papers	1,957 60
	30,[illegible]
Amount acknowledged previously	529,[illegible]
	$[illegible]

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Treasurer.

The United States Christian Commission begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional stores up to November 18 last:—PHILADELPHIA. Mrs. S. C. Ford, one package; Mrs. Terry, one package; Mrs. [illegible] Roberts, two packages; 20 cases, &c., in hospital stores, acknowledged elsewhere, in religious papers. GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman U. S. C. C., No. 11 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

By invitation of this Association,

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS;

R. TOMLINSON,

Government Superintendent of St. Helena and Ladies Island;

WILLIAM F. MITCHELL,

Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools in Tennessee and North Alabama; and

J. MILLER McKIM,

Corresponding Secretary of Freedmen's Relief Association,

WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC,

On MONDAY EVENING, November 21,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

AT CONCERT HALL.

In reference to the progress of the work among the Freedmen. Bishop POTTER will preside. 11-19-2t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, No. 1216 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1864. Owing to a want of time in which to perfect the necessary arrangements, and the impossibility of forwarding so large an amount of supplies in so brief a period, it has been resolved to POSTPONE the proposed THANKSGIVING DINNER to GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY until CHRISTMAS DAY. In the meantime, contributions in money for this object will be received by Mr. C. S. WHIPPLE, at the League House. GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary. 11-19-2t

FINE CLOTHING,

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS. | No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. | PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

WANTS.

CARPENTERS WANTED.

Headquarters, Department of Washington, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Second Street, Fourteenth Street, New New York Avenue, Washington, September 23, 1864. Wanted immediately, fifty (50) CARPENTERS to go to Point Lookout, Maryland. Wages $[illegible] a month, and a ration. Each man will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by Government to the workmen and [illegible] to Point Lookout. JOHN A. ELISON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington. 11 1

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL to the [illegible], in a sure and lucrative business. Address M. D., at this office. 11 4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10 6

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE, $2,000,000 WORTH. FOR SALE, $2,000,000 WORTH. FOR SALE, $2,000,000 WORTH. CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE. CALL OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

No party wishing to purchase or dispose of Real Estate should fail to call on me at once, as I have a greater demand for property than any other broker in this city. Wanted to purchase fifty first-class properties south of Vine and west of Tenth street, for which cash will be accepted and prices will be paid. GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Operator, No. 151 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—SUPERB DOUBLE Mansion and large lot on Chesnut street. Price $40,000. Eighteen rooms.

Two very large first-class Dwellings on Arch street, west of Tenth; lot 25 by 150, and 125 feet deep. Stable, coach house, &c. Price $22,000 and $25,000.

LARGE DWELLING, ARCH STREET, east of Ninth; lot 25 by 225 feet deep to Cherry street; stable and coach house; elegant garden, &c. Price $40,000.

Large first-class store, No. 103 N. Third street. Price $24,000.

Arch street store, No. 119; lot 17 by 101. Price $4200.

NEAT DWELLING, WALLACE, WEST of Nineteenth street. Price $6500.

Two elegant new side-yard Dwellings on Wallace, west of Nineteenth street. Lots 24 by 113 feet. Price $6500 each.

Neat four-story Dwelling on Chesnut, west of Nineteenth street. Lot 21 by 120 feet. Price $12,000.

SACRIFICE POSITIVELY.—NEAT Dwelling, No. 1702 Pine street. Lot 18 by 100 feet, to Belmont street, with three-roomed Dwelling on that street. Only $4500 for both.

Two neat four-story Dwellings on Pine, west of Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Lots 22 by 100 feet deep, to a street. Price $12,500 each.

LARGE SIDE-YARD DWELLING ON Seventh, above Spring Garden street. Lot 34 by 95, only $4750.

Neat Dwelling on Marshall, above Buttonwood, ten rooms, all in first-rate order. $3500.

NEAT DWELLING ON MARSHALL, above Green. Lot 18 by 80, twelve rooms, $4500.

Neat two-and-a-half-story Dwelling, Marshall, above Green. Lot 18 by 80. Price $3000.

NEAT TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY Dwelling, Franklin, above Wallace, ten rooms. Lot 18 by 85, $4600.

Besides near two thousand other city properties and mansions nearly in very desirable localities. GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Broker, No. 151 N. SIXTH Street.

FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS. FARMS.

FOR SALE.—VERY SUPERIOR FARM of 154 acres, three miles south of Trenton, on New York Railroad, station adjoins the place. Must be seen to be appreciated, only $115 per acre.

First-class Farm of 209 acres, near Downingtown, very excellent improvements, &c. $20,000.

SUPERIOR FARM OF SIXTY ACRES, only ten miles out, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, five minutes' walk from the station; $20,000.

Neat Farm of 8 acres, five miles from Bristol, superior land, and improvements unsurpassed. Utensils, &c. Only $12,000.

EXCELLENT FARM OF 44 ACRES, only half a mile from station at Trenton, on Pennsylvania Railroad. Price $10,000.

Neat double Mansion and Farm of 18 acres, only four and a half miles from Market street bridge, on the Haverford road. Price $12,000.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—FARM OF 200 acres, near [illegible] Station, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Price $1,000.

Besides a great number of Farms in Chester county.

BARGAIN.—SIX-ROOMED DWELLING, Stable, &c., [illegible] acres of land in Roxborough, [illegible]. Price $3,000. GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Broker, No. 151 N. SIXTH Street.

PEMBROKE OIL COMPANY,

Venango County, Pennsylvania,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK,

$500,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $5 A SHARE, FULL PAID.

Working Capital Reserved for Development, $12,000.

PRESIDENT—ALFRED HUNT, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT—EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

THOMAS W. EVANS.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. ALFRED HUNT, Philadelphia, President of the Bethlehem Iron Works.

Mr. WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, No. 115 S. Water street, Philadelphia.

Mr. EDWARD SHIPPEN, S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. THOMAS W. EVANS, No. 930 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. E. W. BAILEY, No. 819 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Mr. BILL [illegible], Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. [illegible] BEADFORD, New Brighton, Pa.

Mr. J. L. CARNAGHAN, President of Corn Planter Oil Company, Allegheny City, Pa.

Mr. WILLIAM O. HUGHART, Pittsburg, Pa., Secretary and Treasurer of Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

The Company own in fee simple 115 acres of the best Oil Territory on the right bank of the Allegheny river, near Oil City, with one producing Well and another nearly completed, with railroad, turnpike, and river access to the property.

For particulars, see Prospectus, to be found with any of the Directors, or at the offices of

MESSRS. COOPER & GRAEFF,

No. 11 EXCHANGE, and

Mr. S. HARVEY THOMAS,

No. 313 WALNUT STREET,

Who are authorized to sell a limited number of shares of stock. 11-19-6t

REDUCED PRICES,

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,

BEST STYLES,

LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

OPENING OF THE CATHEDRAL

OF

SAINT PETER AND SAINT PAUL,

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1864.

PROGRAMME:

1. All persons seeking admission to the Cathedral for the Dedication Services must be provided with Tickets.

2. Persons holding RED and BLUE Tickets, entitling them to seats in pews, will enter at the gates on Summer street and on Race street below Eighteenth, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. These gates will be closed at 10 o'clock.

3. The holders of GREEN (25) Tickets will enter Logan Square at the gates at Nineteenth and Race and Nineteenth and Vine streets, from 9 till half-past 10 o'clock, form in files on the main avenue, in order to follow the procession into the Cathedral at the main entrance on Eighteenth street.

4. Tickets may be obtained on the morning of the Dedication at the offices on Race street and on Summer street, above Seventeenth, and at the western gates of Logan Square.

5. As the number of Tickets is limited to the capacity of the building, no money will be received at the doors, nor any person admitted without a ticket.

6. Reporters of the Press and members of the Choir (admitted by special ticket) will enter at the Race street gate.

7. As no carriages will be permitted to enter the space in front of the Cathedral, they will set down at Seventeenth and Summer streets and Seventeenth and Race streets.

8. The Committee of Arrangements and the Ushers will meet at the Seminary, Eighteenth and Race streets, on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock precisely.

By order of the

11-18-2t COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

GODEY FOR DECEMBER!! PITCHER'S,

11-15-2t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK,

Depository and Financial Agent

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

5-20 BONDS

Of the NEW ISSUE for sale in large or small amounts. Also,

10-40 LOAN, AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying back interest from September 1, in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent. premium.

7·30 TREASURY NOTES

Of all denominations, constantly on hand and for sale.

Conversion of OLD 7·3-10 notes into the Loan of 1881, attended to.

CORPORATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS having payments to make to the United States, for Taxes, &c., can deposit at this Bank the same as with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,

11-19-12t CASHIER.

COUPONS OF 1881 BONDS,

DUE JANUARY 1,

BOUGHT AT MARKET RATE OF GOLD,

11-19-3t BY

DREXEL & CO.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, November 17, 1864.

Coupons for Interest due 1st of January next, on the Public Debt of the United States, will be paid on presentation at this Office.

ARCHIBALD McINTYRE,

11-18-3t ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, November 19, 1864. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, November 25, 1864, for the immediate delivery, at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:— (100) One hundred Ambulances. Wheeling pattern. All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, the number bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel GERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

11-19-5t GEORGE R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER Military District of Philadelphia, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, November 19, 1864. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, 22d instant, for the erection and completion of an addition to the Engine House, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in conformity to plans and specifications at the office of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Architect, No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the work, and must be made upon the regular forms furnished at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Captain and A. Q. M.

11-19-3t

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MYSTERIOUS GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

From the Times.

The spectacle which is now presented to the imaginations of the Northern people, of General Sherman's legions plunging off into the darkness of an enemy's territory, burning their shelter [illegible] them, as Cortez his ships, never to be [illegible] more till the enemy reports to us victory [illegible], is certainly something dramatic and exciting. To march a body of from 50,000 to 75,000 men, as a "flying column," for 300 miles, without connection with its base, and living, in great part, on the country, would, if successful, be the most remarkable military achievement of the war. In fact, we do not recall a march which can be compared with it, in modern military history. Rumor has it, that ten days' provision are to be carried on the back, and twenty days' in a compact wagon-train, and that construction trains and pontoon trains are to accompany the army, with a heavy mass of artillery.

Such a daring enterprise could not even have been undertaken earlier in the war, especially for the reason that it requires a veteran's experience to save rations, and a veteran's iron muscle to bear such a march, with fifty to seventy-five pounds on the back. The French soldiers in the Peninsular war sometimes carried fifteen days' provisions in their haversacks and knapsacks, but they did not have such weight of intrenching tools and other matters to bear.

It should not be disguised that a march of General Sherman's army through Georgia (if such is really being made) would be a perilous thing. Unexpected delays through bad weather, or the discovery by the Rebels of his plans and line of march, may have given the enemy opportunity to block up his way, to burn bridges, fell trees over the roads, and especially—what most is to be feared—to sweep the country of forage and supplies. In the meantime, his army would be consuming their small stores of rations and forage, and might be reduced to short commons, or even ultimately forced to fall back.

This is the worst possibility; but on the other side General Sherman has in his favor several most manifest advantages. The season of the year makes it probable that the granaries and barns of the farmers of Southern Georgia are full of supplies. It is the richest region of the Confederacy; no war has wasted it; immense fields of corn and wheat have been planted there on the old cotton lands.

There are no heavy garrisons, or any regular troops, who can delay his advance a day; and above all, he can safely reckon on a great servile population, ready to aid him in foraging, to do camp work, or even to bear arms, if he needs them. Certainly half of the slaves of the Confederacy must now be concentrated in this very region he is about to invade. He will find there an army of auxiliaries. Nowhere could we strike a more damaging blow to the Rebel resources than just there, in Southern Georgia.

It may safely be concluded that Sherman's march to the sea will be a track of desolation and ruin, for he believes that humanity in war demands that it should be short and severe.

It must further be remembered, that almost in the line of his course (if he be tending for Savannah) he will strike Andersonville, and if the poor Union captives left there have any health and strength left, he may be able not only to free them but to arm them.

Still more, the march through Georgia is a march towards a base, not from it; and whenever he reaches the sea, he is sure of ammunition and supplies. If he did in fact (as is rumored) leave Atlanta on the 12th, he may reach Augusta by Monday next, and our first news of him come to us through the Richmond papers.

Taking all considerations in view, we incline, as we have said before, to believe that the greatest mistake made by the Rebels in the war has been Hood's movement to cross the Tennessee; and that, like some of our campaigns made solely for a political or sensational end, it will, in the face of such a thorough military leader as Sherman, bring the Rebel cause of the Southwest to disaster, which in their case will be irretrievable.

ACQUIESCENCE IN THE POPULAR VERDICT.

From the Tribune.

Nearly sixty-four years have passed since Thomas Jefferson, in his first Inaugural, pronounced "acquiescence in the decision of a majority the vital principle of republics, from which there can be no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism." Mr. Jefferson may have seen (though we do not) how to reconcile this axiom with the spirit and purport of his Kentucky "resolutions of '98;" but there can be no doubt that his "sober second thought" was right, whatever may be said of his first.

And the heartiness, the unanimity, with which the people's verdict, pronounced in their late Presidential election, has been accepted as conclusive throughout the loyal States and loyal portions of disloyal States, afford fresh proof of the tenacious vitality of our Republican institutions, and the new force and emphasis which their cardinal principle has acquired from the sad but wholesome experiences of the last four years.

A few days ago, we were involved in the fierce and angry strife of a Presidential contest. The waves of party spirit rolled mountain high; crimination begat recrimination; anticipations of military despotism at the polls, and threats of resistance unto blood in case the election were thus vitiated, resounded throughout the land. A newly landed foreigner, glancing at our long processions, our mass meetings, and listening to the violent language which was therein received with thundering acclamations, might well have supposed that we were on the brink of a fresh and formidable convulsion.

But the day of election passed—passed in general quiet, with scarcely a trace of violence or riot—and the early hours of the next morning saw the result flashed from Maine to Kansas without evoking one defiant or menacing utterance—without unmasking one traitor who had not been known as a traitor already. The supporters of the Opposition ticket had made a most determined canvass—they had commenced it with resolution and prosecuted it with enthusiasm—they had polled a very large popular vote, though not enough to win—and they frankly and promptly accepted the result as they would have expected us to accept it had we instead of they been outnumbered.

They did not surrender their preference, but they readily admitted that it had been overborne, and recognized the successful candidates as the elect of the people, the chosen administrators of the Government for the ensuing four years. Journals that had been most vehement in their opposition to Mr. Lincoln were among the foremost in recognizing and deferring to his re-election as a fact; and in all the loyal portion of our Union there was not one single voice raised in favor of resistance or demur to the popular verdict. Thus the Republic stands stronger in the hearts of the masses, and is based on surer foundations in this fourth year of a vast and terrible civil war, than ever before.

And even were it longer possible for the Rebellion to succeed in dividing our country, it could not hereafter disorganize and gradually disintegrate that portion which it failed at the outset to tear away with it. The immense majorities in Indiana and Illinois are its responses to the dark and traitorous conspiracies whereby those States have been specially distracted, while the unanimity and emphasis with which the Pacific States have spoken afford a fresh and strong attestation of the vitality and perpetuity of the American Union.

The disappointment and chagrin which this majestic exhibition of loyalty and concord have excited in the breasts of the Rebels are but clumsily disguised in the bitter comments and feigned gratulation of their journals. In the substantial unanimity and hearty accord of the loyal States they read the doom of Secession. And what they tremblingly foresee, they will ere long realize.

COLORS PRODUCED FROM PETROLEUM.—There are several fine colors produced from the refuse of petroleum. One, manufactured at the Humboldt refinery near Plummer, in the Oil creek region, is a bright and fixed cerulean blue, perhaps a shade darker, but still as brilliant, and is called the Humboldt color. The process of manufacture is kept a secret by the discoverers, who are German chemists. No stranger is allowed to enter their works except by special permission. It is stated that the Humboldt Company produce these colors from a combination of naptha and tar. The refinery uses twenty-six stills, and probably three to four hundred barrels of petroleum per day when running at full capacity. Another delicate and fashionable color, a light blue, called "Azurine," as well as the now famous and popular color "Magenta," are now produced from petroleum. A fourth, called "Rosine," is in course of experiment. These colors are ascertained by dropping the oil in a certain state into water, by which the most beautiful hues are brought out.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Miss Lucille Western will appear in the male character of "Don Cæsar de Bazan." The performance will close with the thrilling Scotch martial drama, *Wallace, the Hero of Scotland*. On Monday next Miss Western will appear as "Lady Isabel," in the play of *East Lynne; Or, the Elopement*.

"PAUVRETTE; OR, UNDER THE SNOW."—On Monday evening next *Pauvrette; Or, Under the Snow*, the *chef d'œuvre* of Dion Boucicault, the well known dramatist and actor, will be produced at the New Chesnut Street Theatre. This production of Mr. Boucicault is acknowledged by the London *Times* to be his greatest work. It will be played for the first time in this country, next week. Philadelphia is particularly blessed in this respect. It was she who was first favored with *Faust* entire, with *Waiting for the Verdict*, *Marble*, and last, but not least, *Pauvrette*. Capable English critics pronounce it replete with sensation and depth of plot. In the rendering of it, under the care of the energetic managers, Messrs. Sinn & Baker, the whole troupe will engage. Miss Kate Gerson will appear upon the stage for the first time since her severe sickness—a violent hemorrhage of the lungs. The scenery will be entirely new, and of the most costly kind. We predict that it will achieve a success commensurate with the preparations for its production.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GAME SEASON.—Wild game of all kinds is at this season one of the indispensable luxuries in fashionable restaurants and on the tables of those who can afford it. In magnificent, late hour suppers of extreme cost, at festivals where the wants and desires of the inner man are ministered to without stint, wild game is a necessity. Without it the festival or supper, if aspiring to the aristocratic, is not considered *recherche* nor even complete.

It is a fact, however, that many species of the game served up at game suppers, and on other elegant occasions are a luxury, simply, simply because it is *said* and rare to be had. Almost any one who has partaken in successive meals of game birds, will testify to the fact that it "tires" readily, and seems to lack the stability and enduring flavor of the domestic meats in common use. Prairie chickens, one of the boasted of our Western game luxuries, very soon wears on one's appetite, as none know better than our Western people. Venison, which commands fabulous prices among people who have never seen a deer, will soon, especially if cooked in one of our celebrated restaurants, convince any reasonable man that domestic beef, if in good condition, in the shape either of roast, steak, or cutlet, is better than the cut off any stag that roams his native heath. Old hunters on the plains of the far West weary periodically of the choicest buffalo rump, or antelope steak, and long for a piece of good old beef. There is a vein of significance in these facts, which argues that fashion has a great deal to do with even men's tastes, in the matter of what are generally spoken of as the luxuries of the table.

The game season is now at hand; and those who care to invest will find abundant material in which to invest, judging from the display in our markets. Notwithstanding the poorness of the season for some of the principal Western game birds, they are shipped here in abundance not less than in any former seasons. From now until the 1st of January, at which period the game law goes into force, game business will be a busy one, it may be said, an exceedingly lucrative one, to those who engage in it extensively.

THE GOLD AND "ILE" FEVER.—It is astonishing how wide-spread is the gold and oil infection, but more especially that of the latter. Not only are men of means daily to be found operating in either of these matters of speculation, but young men commencing business, and clerks upon small salaries, are alike to be found "investing." Go where you will, the subject of "ile" seems to be the one of paramount importance among these individuals.

The opera, theatre, billiards, and other amusements that formerly used to engross the spare hours of the rising generation, now have no charms for them, while the "Barbary Coast," the "Stock Exchange" and the "Gold Room" of the Girard are localities that possess attractions they cannot resist.

The new companies that are not yet "on the street;" the stock that has "just been issued," and the tremendous "strike" made within the bailiwick of some company "not a month old," are subjects that bid fair to craze one-half of the young population.

Like the splendid prizes said to have been drawn in some of the Delaware and Kentucky lotteries, these same "operators" are occasionally startled with the news of the astounding advance of the stock of the "unctuous company," wherein Tom, Dick, and Harry this, that, and the other have "cleared" five or seven hundred dollars within the last forty-eight hours. Well, by and by, when these unsuspecting moths singe their wings, then will they admit that, having paid their money, they are justly entitled to their choice.

COPPERHEADS, TAKE NOTICE.—John Woodward, a deserter from the Rebel army, who a week ago came to the "Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon" in a sick and destitute condition, and who was kindly cared for by the Committee of this humane institution, has, since his convalescence, sent the following beautiful patriotic letter to the Committee:—

"With true heartfelt devotion, mingled with tears of gratitude, I make this humble contribution, breathing forth my estimation of the worth, nobleness, and generous hospitality of the Volunteer Committee. Like the Prodigal Son, we have returned to our Father, and, thank God, we were not met with either frowns or mutterings, but kind smiles of benevolence; and the sunny beams of free hospitality shine [illegible] over everything near this loyal place.

* * * * * * * *

"It affords me sincere gratification to see my fellow-men [illegible] to the poor and [illegible] of America, who were led astray by the [illegible] demagogues of a slave oligarchy. The dark and misty veil of [illegible] has fallen from my eyes, and I behold with delight the [illegible] rights respecting the freedom of speech and of the press.

"Yes, we have a land of liberty yet. Although a [illegible] war is raging, yet the United States is still the land of the free and the home of the brave. It is still the refuge of the oppressed and persecuted. [illegible] This is my first visit to Philadelphia, the land of Penn—the [illegible] old city that looms up proudly in the canopy of the deep blue sky, with the Stars and Stripes [illegible] This is my first visit, and I shall never forget it. [illegible] the "Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon."

THE NEW MUNICIPAL TAX BILL.—The ordinance now under consideration before Councils, to increase the Revenue of the City of Philadelphia, provides that on each horse or mule a tax of one dollar shall be levied; on pleasure carriages, one per cent. on the assessed value thereof; on the salaries of officers (not judicial or Federal), one per cent.; on the income of others (not salaried), one per cent. on the same, which said officers shall return under oath to the City Commissioners, as their annual income, and in case of a failure to make such return before the first day of September in each year, the City Commissioner shall rate such income. One mill on each one per cent. of dividend declared by any bank, institution, or company, incorporated in pursuance of any law of the Commonwealth, said dividend being derived on business done in the city. Two mills on each one per cent. of dividend declared by any bank, institution, or company, incorporated in pursuance of any law of any one of the United States (except the Commonwealth) or any foreign State, said dividend being derived on business done in this city. One per cent. on the assessed value of all furniture; one per cent. on all gold and silver plate exceeding in value $500; one tenth of one per cent. on all moneys at interest.

HOW WILL HE VOTE?—At an early hour yesterday morning, a box, containing a new-born babe, but a few days old, was left upon the door step of one of our prominent merchants, residing in West Green street. Very providentially for the little innocent, the occupants of the house are childless, and consequently they have resolved to adopt the infant.

The laughable feature of the incident, however, is contained in a note which was attached to the dress of the babe. It read thus:—"This child was born on election night, and it is the request of the mother that those adopting it shall give it the name of Abraham Lincoln McClellan."

What could have induced the mother of the child to request such a singular combination of names, is the query. The only solution to the enigma is that she is either not a "politicianess," or one "on the fence" order of politics, or that she has not read the papers since the election of Uncle Abraham. If kind Providence spares our life, we shall take especial pains to be present at the polls in October, 1885, to watch the vote which Abraham Lincoln McClellan casts for the Presidency.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 39 men, of whom 34 were enlisted for three years, 2 for two years, and 3 for one year. They were credited to the different wards as follows:—First Ward 3; Fifth Ward 6; Seventh Ward 1; Eighth Ward 1; Ninth Ward 6; Tenth Ward 10; Eleventh Ward 1; Thirteenth Ward 1; Fifteenth Ward 6; Sixteenth Ward 1; Eighteenth Ward 1; Nineteenth Ward 1; Twenty-second Ward 5; Twenty-third Ward 11; Twenty-fifth Ward 2.

HEAVY FORGERIES.—Detective Ed. Carlin has just returned from New York, where he had gone in reference to a party of forgers who had been arrested in that city. These men were recognized as having been engaged in the same business in this city, and Detective Carlin made oath against them, and had his affidavit filed, in order that he might secure the prisoners after they had had justice meted out to them. He charges them with being connected with a series of forgeries on various banks in this city on the 21st of last June, amounting to the sum of nearly ten thousand dollars. The rascals have committed crime enough in New York to receive eight or ten years in Sing Sing.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—This morning the soldiers' vote, so far as counted, footed up—

Lincoln	3045
McClellan	1314
Majority for Lincoln	1731

This morning twenty-seven packages of votes from Sherman's army were received. Among them were returns from the 29th Regiment, which gave Lincoln 139, McClellan 53. Four companies of the 22d Regiment give Lincoln 21, McClellan 13.

AN URGENT REQUEST.—Those of our citizens who have neglected to make their subscriptions to the fund for the Chambersburg sufferers are urged to send them to Mr. Edmund A. Souder, Dock street wharf, immediately. Twelve hundred men and children are yet without homes, and many of them are utterly destitute and penniless.

THE NEWLY ELECTED CONGRESSMAN.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

"Whose may be that is John Twigger?
But no, it cannot be;
For it surely is some [illegible]
More pompous man than he."
"Sir, 'tis the gentleman you name,
A man of growing note,
For whom, moved by his honest fame,
I freely cast my vote."

"And that fine, famous [illegible]
On which you fix your gaze,
Is the House now J. Twigger's,
Well worthy [illegible]?"
"Tell me [illegible] it still seems strange,
That humble [illegible] and poor
Should work such great and sudden change
In a man's outward self."

"Well sir, 'tis natural that he,
Who helps to rule this land,
Should now assume a dignity
That [illegible] station grand.
And what in Mr. Twigger's air
Gives shape [illegible] of all,
Is that he does at present wear
A suit from Tower Hall."

We are selling READY-MADE CLOTHING, equal to every respect [illegible] to any scale to measure, at 15 to 20 per cent. lower prices. We have a full and complete assortment of the choicest goods in the market, *purchased for cash at the lowest prices of the season*, and sold for cash only, therefore at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET Street.
BENNETT & Co.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the Army and Navy Bureau at Washington, until the close of navigation, for furnishing the United States with the following articles, the price to include the delivering, as per schedules:—

(600), at one "War Measure," say five thousand, with the privilege of increasing the order; the measures to be of the kind and sample in the possession of Major-General BUTLER, now with the Army of the Potomac. Each measure to be of the same material, and bidders will state how much per "measure." Butler pattern.

(1000) One thousand "bureaus" for the freedmen. The present "Freedmen's Bureau" is now worn out, and the [illegible] in the possession of Mr. CLEMENT C. BARCLAY. No "Shoddy" in the drawers. Bidders will state how much per bureau, including [illegible].

(50,000) Fifty thousand tons for raising the wind, sail [illegible] not to affect the usage on loans in the army; the wind to be strong, warranted not to break, and the balloons to keep down this winter. Sample of wind and the gas in possession of the Secretary of State. Bidders will state how much per cent. on the wind raised.

(200) Two hundred first class "raids," [illegible] different valleys of Virginia [illegible] as *Invaders*, but *raids* that are not a *fail*, similar to the one used in the Valley of the Shenandoah, *in possession of Major-General PHILIP SHERIDAN*. Bidders will state whether the raids will be effective when there is any opposition, and state what amount of resistance they can bear per raid.

(10,000) Ten thousand screws for the Navy Department. The Anglo-Rebel propellers make twenty miles an hour and the Federal screw gunboats five. It is proposed to put four more screws to each boat in the service, in order to gain the other fifteen miles. Sample screw in possession of Captain WINSLOW. Bidders [illegible] their bids till December, 1864, sealed. The Secretary of the Navy will not be in town until then.

(300,000) "Three hundred thousand more" drills. The war has got to be a *bore*, and these drills are wanted to put it through, so as to *auger* well for the future. The drills should be *cast steel*, and hardened, and to be not worn in appearance. Specimens of the *drilling* and *uniforms* in possession of CHARLES STOKES & Co., Civil and Military Clothiers, under the Continental, Philadelphia. Bidders will state how many drills they can furnish. Said drills to be well tempered, to be delivered one-half to General GRANT. Post Office address near Richmond, Va., and one-half to Major-General SHERMAN, Atlanta, Ga.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed incompatible with its best interests to do so.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE "FLORENCE"—This splendid machine makes four different stitches, each stitch being the same on both sides of the fabric; it also has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator simply by turning a thumb screw, to run the work either to the right or left. Families who have used this machine, after trying others, give it a decided preference over all its rivals. It is constructed in the neatest, most durable and simple manner, and rarely, if ever, gets out of order. Visitors to the city who have not seen this wonderful machine should call at the Philadelphia Agency, No. 630 Chesnut street, and examine it.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES WHO WISH THEIR SEWING [illegible].—The very fine and the "Grover & Baker" Sewing Machine has taken the highest premium wherever exhibited in competition at the Fairs of 1861, '62, '63, and '64. This of itself speaks volumes; but an examination of the elegant specimens of work [illegible] will [illegible] all who see them to [illegible] with that done on the "Grover & Baker" Machine. [illegible] necessary to stretch the [illegible] before putting it under the machine, or [illegible] being sewed. The fabric is passed [illegible] the needle directly from the operator, [illegible] the liability of [illegible] the machine that feeds from left to right. We cannot [illegible] all who contemplate purchasing a machine, or who wish either plain or fancy embroidery done at short notice, and in a superior manner, to call at the "Grover & Baker" office, No. 730 Chesnut street, and examine the machines, or leave their orders for work. Competent operators are sent out, with or without machines, by the day, week, or month, an advantage which the ladies of Philadelphia appreciate fully, if we may judge from the constant demand which this establishment has for operators.

THE REASON WHY.—Our readers may feel inclined to know our motives for persistently advocating a preference for the "Wheeler & Wilson" over all other sewing Machines. We will here in these at least one of the "reasons why." The Wheeler & Wilson is the only machine in existence that is thoroughly adapted to all kinds of family sewing. Other machines are found to work well on certain grades and classes of materials; but this operates with equal ease, neatness, and precision on all fabrics, from the finest cambric to the thickest [illegible]. This with a number of other superior characteristics, renders the Wheeler & Wilson Machine the one above all others suitable for presenting to either wife, daughter, sister, sweetheart, or friend; and this accounts for the streams of customers that now daily ebb and flow at the Wheeler & Wilson elegant establishment, No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory.

OPENING OF A NEW CLOAK EMPORIUM.—We take pleasure in announcing to our lady readers the opening of a large and elegant Cloak Warehouse, by Mrs. S. Alexander, at No. 135 N. Eighth street, [illegible] just five doors above the old location. [illegible] Cloaks, Circulars, Sacques, Wrappers, etc., made in the most fashionable styles, and of superior workmanship. Mrs. Alexander has devoted many years to the manufacture of ladies' and misses' cloaks, and her experience, good taste, and facilities for getting the most elegant designs, enable her to present a most attractive stock of goods, at prices which cannot be beat. Ladies who are about to purchase cloaks, circulars, or wrappers, should, by all means call on Mrs. Alexander and examine her superb stock.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES.—Persons purchasing shades in these times of high prices will save money by at once going to the manufacturer who is so well and favorably known as

W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHOICE CARAMELS,
Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
Peach Caramels. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

WHO MINDS A COLD?—It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to take its own way, and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in Bronchitis or Consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives? Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

STILL ANOTHER.—Daily are new oil wells springing into existence. We have to notice the Ferguson Oil Company, officered by Alfred Irwin, President; Edward Shippen, Vice-President; and [illegible] Secretary and Treasurer Thomas W. Evans. All these gentlemen are well known, and they have already sold 25,000 shares. [illegible] The offices are at No. 11 Exchange, and at Henry Thomas, No. 321 Walnut street.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—The want of a suitable Eating House, at which gentlemen who are [illegible] by business to within a short distance from their homes can procure lunch or dinner, has long been felt and acknowledged. This demand has now been supplied. [illegible] Restaurant, Sixth and Arch [illegible] excellent fare [illegible] at very low prices, are remarkable for their moderation.

GEORGE STECK & Co.'s Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, to be had only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CUSHIONS.—PEW, BIBLE, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, [illegible] work done lower than can be afforded by any other house.
W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,
Of this quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

THE OIL FEVER.—We do not wonder that our [illegible] are becoming [illegible] on the subject of "ile." [illegible] coal [illegible] at the popular yard of W. W. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street. You will [illegible] and get the best article.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and varnished in the very best manner at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S
West End Upholstery establishment,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes,
Suitable for Presents.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

B. F. REIMER'S PHOTOGRAPHS are of exquisite style and finish. Examine, at No. 624 Arch street, his [illegible] life-size photographs in all colors, ivorytypes, and cartes de visite.

PRESERVE YOUR HEADS.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, [illegible] Every Druggist sells them.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S "Metaphysical Discovery," cures the root of every disease. Price $5. No. 410 Arch street. [illegible] in another column.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT,
Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY B. HYDE.

SECRETARY,
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS.

Principal Office, No. 92 Broadway, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORS,
GEORGE H. STUART.
THOMAS A. BIDDLE.
THEODORE CUYLER.

Branch Office, No. 132 Chesnut St., Philada.

KEITH & BROADBENT,
GENERAL AGENTS.

The EQUITABLE will close the fifth year of its history January 1, 1865, with accumulated assets amounting to over ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

More than Five Hundred of our citizens are already insured at the Philadelphia Agency.

All insurers applying before January 1 will participate in the dividend—which will be [illegible]

ALL PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURERS.

Every description of policy issued, viz:—"LIFE," "ENDOWMENT," "TEN YEAR NON FORFEITING," or "TERM."

Full information obtained by calling on or addressing the agents.

KEITH & BROADBENT,
No. 132 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. R. P. HARRIS,
Examining Surgeon, is in daily attendance at the Office from 1 to 2 o'clock. 11-19-tf

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.
Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19 3m
HARRISON JARDEN.

DRY GOODS.

TAGG & BRO., CORNER TENTH AND PINE streets.
Open from Auctions,
BARGAINS.
1 lot all wool plaid French Merinos, $2·12½.
1 lot Striped and plaid Mohairs, 50 cents.
2 lots all-linen bleached Huckaback Towellings, 50 cents.
1 lot 7-8 fine bleached Shirting Muslins, 41 cents.
1 lot brown Linen Huckaback Fringed Towels, 50 cents.
5 lots real Cashmere Broche Scarfs, $3, $3·50, $3·50, $4, and $5.
1 lot Gents' Honeycomb all-wool Scarfs, $2.
1 lot Gents' Chenille Scarfs, 75 cents.
3 lots Gents' Merino Undershirts, $1·50 and $2.
1 lot Ladies' Balmoral Cashmere Hose, 50 cents.
2 lots Ladies' Black Fleeced silk Gloves, [illegible]
Also Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests [illegible]
11-18 3t

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their

IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,

Which they make a specialty in their business.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,

NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
11-10-thstu 1 Four doors below Continental Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

5000 PAIRS KID GLOVES

NOW OPEN

AT THE OLD PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED KID GLOVES.

STITCHED KID GLOVES.

CHEAP KID GLOVES.

$1·75 for that celebrated Kid Glove, all colors.
$1·75 for that extra fine Kid Glove, Black.
$1·00 for that superior Kid Glove.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

IF THEY TEAR, ANOTHER PAIR GIVEN YOU WITHOUT CHARGE.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,
CHEAP MAMMOTH DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,

Lyons Velvets,
Frost Beavers,
Velvet Beavers,
Chinchilla Cloth,
Tricot Beavers,
Fries Cloths,
Lupin's Merinos,
Lupin's Poplins,
Sublime Black Silks,
Richest Fancy Silks,
Lupin's De Laines,
Lupin's Cashmeres,
Lupin's Wool Plaids,
Lupin's Tamise,
Lupin's Parisiens,
Lupin's Thibet Shawls,
Vienna Broche Shawls,
Paris Broche Shawls,
London Open Centre Shawls,
Large Premium Blankets,
Melodeon and Piano Covers,
Damask Table Linen,
Towelings and Napkins.

NEW GOODS DAILY.
10-25mwslm

BEST QUALITY
OF
LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7¼, 7½, 7¾, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at

$1·25 PER PAIR,

BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WARBURTON & SON,
11-1 tuths No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

M. K. WILLIAMS,
No. 707 MARKET Street.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.

Having in store a large stock of Muslins of all popular brands, some of which were purchased before the late advance in prices, enables me to offer them either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, together with a large stock of CHINTZES AND DELAINES, in Stripes, Checks, Plaids, Dots, and Figures; also, a full line of the Ballardvale FLANNELS. Heavy Twilled Blue, White, Red, and Grey Flannels TICKINGS, TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS, and a fine ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY, at Nos. 2 and 4 N. NINTH Street and No. 707 MARKET Street.
11 15-6t M. K. WILLIAMS.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, etc. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11 1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation [illegible]

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LOEWENSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-3

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
9-1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open on MONDAY MORNING, from auction, Ingrain carpet, wool filling, 75 and 87c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, $1 to $1·75; Entry and Stair Carpets, 62c. to $1·50; Rag Carpets, 75c. to $1. Hemp and Yarn Carpets, 40 to 75c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 75c. to $1.20; Bordered Window Shades $1·50 to $4; Buff and Green Shading, 50c.; Muslins 25 a 50c.; Delaines, 40c.; Canton Flannels, 40c.; Chintzes 25 to 37c.; Alpacas, 50c. to $1; Plaid Valencias, 50 to 65c.; Figured French Merinoes, $1·50; Water-proof Cloaking $1·50; Black Beaver Cloth, $3 and $4; Blankets, $5 to $10; Comfortables, $3; Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1; White Flannels, 40c.; Scotch Nubias, Hoods, and Caps, 75c. to $1·50; Coats' Spool Cotton, 10c.; Skirt Braid, 10c.; Pins, 8c.; Hooks and Eyes, 4c.; Cotton and Merino Hose 25 to 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 11-15-6t

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,
A Job Lot of
AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9 29-3m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,
N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
S. WELSH & CO.,
Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES,
Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the
GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.
9-20-tuths-3m S. WELSH & CO.

HENRY PARKER,
Nos 51 and 53
S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
You can obtain at this Establishment,
WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY RIBBED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-2-thstu1m

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of
ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
FRENCH CLOTHS.
TRICOT BEAVERS.
FROSTED BEAVERS.
VELVET BEAVERS.
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.
A. W. LYMAN,
No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11-12stuth2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting
GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10 20-1m

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-13 OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
First Division,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 15, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on
FRIDAY, November 18, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.
On FRIDAY, November 25, 1864,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms, cash in United States currency. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge 1st Division, Quartermaster-General's Office.
11 11-8t

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1864.
Government Sale of
HIDES, TALLOW, EMPTY BARRELS, &c.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, November 22, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Government property, viz.:—
3400 Beef Hides (more or less),
2000 Sheep Pelts (more or less),
6000 pounds of Tallow.
Also a lot of [illegible] Empty Barrels, &c.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
All purchases to be removed within ten days after sale.
S. C. GREENE,
11 14-7t Captain and C. S. V.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
First Division, WASHINGTON CITY,
November 8, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz.:—
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY,
November 17, 1864.
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY,
November 25, 1864.
EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY,
December 1, 1864.

Two hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
11-9-1N30 Colonel in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

Young Men prepared for the Counting-House and Business Life.

Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING
In all its branches, as practiced by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and Ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent penmen.
Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING
by Sound, and on Paper, taught by a long-experienced Operator.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Evening sessions after September 15.

Catalogues, containing the names of 471 students, terms, &c., furnished gratis on application.
11-1 [illegible] S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.
DETECTION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, October 29, 1864.

Congress, by an act passed at its last session, placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in the prosecution of measures for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, fractional currency, and other securities of the United States. This fund is devoted to the payment of rewards to detectives and others through whose instrumentality offenders are brought to justice, and its administration, and the conduct of the measures referred to are placed, by order of the Secretary, under the immediate supervision of the undersigned, to whom all communications relating thereto, or to the offenses indicated, should be addressed. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters.

It is hoped that the stimulus thus offered, added to the interest which all good citizens must feel in the suppression of crimes tending to impair the credit of the national securities, and thus embarrass all business operations, will induce the earnest cooperation of all capable of affording any aid in the efforts being made by the Department for the attainment of that desirable end. It is especially urged that all persons having a knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department, concerning such offenses, will communicate them fully and promptly to the undersigned.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the country will render essential service to the Government and the public by giving conspicuous publication to this card.

EDWARD JORDAN,
11 16-6t w3m Solicitor of the Treasury.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN
DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh.
I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH STREET,
BELOW NINTH,
CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of
HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at that rate.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed. 10-11-tuths 3m

JAMES BARBER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCK,
A very desirable article for Churches, Halls, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE [illegible]
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
1813-1y Clock Trimmings of every [illegible]

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, [illegible] Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets, [illegible] MONEY [illegible]
All business confidential.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, WALKING COATS, VERY LOW PRICES, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, OVERCOATS CHEAP, WANAMAKER & BROWN, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

JEAN INGELOW'S "SONGS OF SEVEN."

SEVEN TIMES THREE. LOVE.

I leaned out of window, I smelt the white clover,
Dark, dark was the garden, I saw not the gate;
"Now, if there be footsteps, he comes, my one lover—
Hush, nightingale, hush! O, sweet nightingale, wait
Till I listen and hear
If a step draweth near,
For my love he is late!

"The skies in the darkness stoop nearer and nearer,
A cluster of stars hangs like fruit in the tree,
The fall of the water comes sweeter, comes clearer:
To what art thou listening, and what dost thou see?
Let the star-clusters glow,
Let the sweet waters flow,
And cross quickly to me.

"You night moths that hover where honey brims over
From sycamore blossoms, or settle or sleep;
You glow worms shine out and the pathway discover
To him that comes darkling along the rough steep.
Ah, my sailor, make haste
For the time runs to waste,
And my love lieth deep—

"Too deep for swift telling; and yet, my one lover
I've conned thee an answer, it waits thee to-night."
By the sycamore passed he, and through the white clover,
Then all the sweet speech I had fashioned took flight;
But I'll love him more, more
Than e'er wife loved before,
Be the days dark or bright.

JOSE MARIA, THE GREAT SPANISH ROBBER.

The model of Spanish robbers, the Robin Hood of our time, is the famous Jose Maria, surnamed *El Tempranio*; this is the man that is everywhere talked of from Madrid to Seville, and from Seville to Malaga. Handsome, brave, and courteous as a robber can be, such is Jose Maria. If he stops a diligence, he gives his hand to the ladies to descend, and takes care that they are conveniently seated in the shade; for it is by day that most of his exploits are performed. Never an oath, never a coarse expression; on the contrary, a quite respectful deference, and a natural politeness which never fails. Does he remove a ring from a lady's finger—"Ah, madam," he exclaims, "so beautiful a hand has no need of ornaments." And while slipping the ring from the finger, he kisses the hand with an air that would make one believe, to quote the words of a Spanish lady, that the kiss was worth more than the ring. I have been assured that he always leaves travelers enough of money to arrive at the nearest town, and that he has never refused any one permission to retain a *bijou* which associations render precious.

Jose Maria has been described to me as a tall young man of twenty years, well made, with a frank and smiling physiognomy, teeth white as pearls, and remarkably expressive eyes. He generally wears a very rich costume. His linen is always of a brilliant whiteness, and his hands would do honor to a Paris or London beau. He was destined by his parents for the church, and studied theology at the University of Grenada; but this profession was not great enough for him. An affair of love obliged him to take his flight, and to exile himself to Gibraltar; there, when money became scarce, he bargained with an English merchant to smuggle in a large quantity of prohibited merchandise. He was betrayed by a man whom he had made a participator in the enterprise. The custom house officers knew the route which he was to take, and lay in ambuscade by the way; all the mules which he had conducted were taken, but he did not abandon them until after a hard fight, in which he killed or wounded several officers. From that moment he had no other resource than to lay travelers under tribute.

A constant good fortune has accompanied him, even to this day. A price is fixed upon his head; a description of his person is attached to the gate of all the towns, with the promise of eight thousand reals to him who will deliver him up, dead or alive. Nevertheless, Jose Maria continues his dangerous occupation with impunity, and the scene of his operations extends from the frontier of Portugal to the realm of Murcia. His band is not numerous, but is composed of men whose fidelity and resolution have been long proved. One day, at the head of a dozen picked men, he surprised, at the Venta de Gazin, seventy royalist volunteers who had been sent in his pursuit. He was then slowly returning to the mountains, driving before him two mules loaded with the seventy carbines which he had taken off as a trophy.

Wonders are related of his skill in firearms. On a horse, at a full gallop, he pierces the trunk of an olive tree at a hundred paces. The following narrative will make known his skill and generosity:—

A Captain Castro, an officer full of courage and activity, who pursued the robbers, it is said, as much to satisfy a personal vengeance as to perform his military duty, learned by one of his spies that Jose Maria might be found at a certain day in a remote aldea. Castro, on the day indicated, mounts his horse, and to avoid suspicion in taking too many over the country, orders to follow him only four lancers. Notwithstanding the precautions, however, which he used to conceal his expedition, he could not prevent it from reaching the ear of Jose Maria. At the moment when Castro, after having passed the deep gorge, entered the valley where the aldea of the enemy was situated, twelve well-mounted cavalry appeared at once on his flank, and intercepted his only retreat, which was by the gorge. The lancers thought themselves lost. A man, mounted on a bay horse, advanced on gallop from the troop of robbers, and stops his horse short at a hundred paces from Castro.

"Jose Maria is never surprised," cried he. "Captain Castro, what have I done that you wish to give me up to justice? I could slay you, but men of courage have become scarce, and I grant you your life. Here is a souvenir which will teach you to avoid me. At your cap!"

So saying he takes aim at him, and a ball passes through the top of the Captain's cap; then turned and departed with his men.

Here is another example of his courtesy:—A wedding was being celebrated on a farm near Andujar. The married pair had already received the compliments of their friends, and were about sitting down to table under a large tree before the door of the house; the perfumes of jessamine and orange flowers mingled agreeably with the more substantial odors which exhaled from the several dishes that caused the table to bend beneath their weight. All at once a man appeared on horseback, coming from a thicket at pistol shot from the house. The unknown leaped to the ground, saluted the guests with his hand, and led his horse to the stable. He came unexpectedly, but in Spain every passer-by is welcome to the feast; besides, the stranger, by his habiliments, seemed to be a man of importance. The husband immediately followed him to invite him to the repast. While every one was asking in a low tone who the stranger was, the notary of Andujar, who assisted at the celebration, became as pale as death. He tried to rise from the seat he occupied by the side of his bride, but his legs refused to support him. One of the guests who had been for some time suspected of engaging in smuggling, approached the bride.

"It is Jose Maria!" said he. "I am much deceived, or he comes here to do some mischief. It is the notary he will aim at. What shall we do? How shall he escape?"

"Impossible! Jose Maria would soon overtake him!"

"Arrest the robber."

"But his band is doubtless in the neighborhood; besides, he carries pistols in his girdle, and his dagger never leaves him."

"But, Mr. Notary, what, then, have you done?"

Some one murmured, in a low tone, that the notary had said to his farmer, two months before, that if ever Jose Maria came to ask a drink of him, he should put a dram of arsenic in his wine.

They were still deliberating, when the unknown appeared, followed by the husband. Beyond a doubt it was Jose Maria. As he passed he cast a tiger's glance at the notary, who began to tremble as if he had been seized with an ague fit; then he gracefully saluted the bride, and asked permission to dance with her at her wedding. She took care not to refuse him, or put on an unpleasant air. Jose Maria then took a small stool, drew near to the table, and familiarly seated himself beside the bride, between her and the notary, who seemed every moment to be on the point of fainting. The feast began. Jose Maria was full of attentions to his neighbor. When the extra wine was served, the bride, [illegible] glass of Montilla (which, in my opinion, is better than the Xeres), touched to her lips, and presented it to the robber. This is a courtesy which one is accustomed to show to those whom one esteems. It is called *una finesa*; this usage is unknown in good society, which endeavors here, as elsewhere, to remove itself from natural customs. Jose Maria took the glass, thanked her with great gallantry, and declared to the bride that he besought her to regard him as her servant, and that he would joyfully do whatever she felt inclined to command. Then the lady, trembling and timidly bending over to the ear of her terrible neighbor, whispered:—

"Grant me a favor?"

"A thousand!" exclaimed Jose Maria.

"Forget, I conjure you, the evil feelings which you have probably brought hither. Promise me that, for the love of me, you will pardon your enemies, and that nothing unpleasant shall be connected with my marriage feast."

"Notary," said Jose Maria, turning to the noted man of law, "thank madame. Had it not been for her, I would have slain you before you could have digested your dinner. Fear no more. I will do you no harm." And holding towards him a glass of wine, he added, with a somewhat wicked smile, "Come, notary, to my health! This wine is good and is not poisoned!"

The poor notary felt as if he were swallowing a hundred pins.

"Come, friends," cried the robber; "now for some sport! Long live the bride!" And rising quickly he ran to seek the bride, and began to improvise a couplet in honor of the newly married couple.

In a word, during the rest of the dinner, and the ball which followed, he showed himself so amiable, that the women had tears in their eyes when they thought that so charming a gallant might end his days on the gallows. He danced, he sang, he contributed to the merriment in every way. Towards midnight a little girl of twelve years, half covered with rags, approached Jose Maria, and said some words to him in the patois of the gypsies. The robber started up; he ran to the stable, from which he soon returned, leading his horse. Then, advancing to the bride, with the rein hanging on his arm, he said,—

"Adieu, child of my heart. Never shall I forget the moments which I have passed with you. They are the happiest I have seen for many years. Be kind enough to accept this trifle from a poor outlaw, who wishes he had a mine to offer you."

"Jose Maria," said the bride, "as long as there is bread in this house you shall have a share of it."

The robber shook hands with all the guests, even with the notary, embraced the ladies, then nimbly leaping to the saddle, returned to the mountain. Not before did the notary breathe freely. An hour afterwards a detachment of miguelets (special guard) arrived, but no one had seen the man of whom they were in search.

The Spanish people, who know by heart the romances of Renaud de Montauban, must necessarily feel much interested in the only man who, in an age as prosaic as ours, revives the virtues of chivalric braves. Another motive contributes besides to increase the popularity of Jose Maria—he is extremely generous. Money it costs him very little to obtain, and he shares it liberally with the unfortunate. Never, it is said, does a man address himself to him without receiving abundant alms. A muleteer told me that having lost a mule, which constituted his whole fortune, he was on the point of casting himself headlong into the Guadalquiver, when a box containing six ounces of gold was remitted to his wife from an unknown source. He doubted not that it was a present from Jose Maria, to whom he had pointed out a ford one day when he was closely pursued by the miguelets.

MADAME LA BARONNE DE V'S DIAMOND BRACELET.

The evening of the fifteenth of February, 183-, was a gala night in Paris. *Don Giovanni* was to be performed at the opera by an assemblage of talent rarely announced for one night, even at the opera-house of Paris or in the great opera of *Don Giovanni*. Yet it was not the names of the artists that most attracted the attention as one read the bills—nobler and more celebrated names caught the eye. They were those of the reigning king and queen—Louis Philippe and Marie Amelie. The *affiches* announced that they would honor the opera with their presence that evening. They had been but a short time restored to their native land, and this was their first appearance at the opera since the "three days" of July had placed them on the throne; for this reason, as many Orleanists as could obtain tickets had secured them for the opera of the 15th of February to see their king and queen.

About 6 o'clock carriages were to be seen conveying the gayly dressed occupants to the classic building. An unusually handsome equipage stood at the door of a large house in the Rue des Champs Elysees, evidently also for the purpose of taking some fashionables to the opera. This carriage and house belonged to the Baron de V——, who was just then standing at the bottom of the noble staircase inside the mansion, calling playfully to his wife, telling her that the carriage was waiting.

"I'm coming, I'm coming," was the answer to this appeal; "don't be in such a hurry!"

As the last piece of advice was proffered, the speaker appeared at the top of the stairs.

She was a dark beauty of about one-and-twenty, and was dressed purely in white. She came fluttering down stairs, chattering meanwhile to her handsome husband, who stood looking admiringly at her.

"Now I'm quite ready, so please don't scold. I've only got my bracelets to put on, and those I want you to clasp for me. Here's the case, if you'll take them out, and here's my wrist. Now, suppose I were to lose them in the crowd, what would our good mother say?"

A smile was the only answer the baron vouchsafed, as he took the bracelets out of their case and clasped them on the fair arm of his bride.

They were very costly, being each composed of three rows of valuable table diamonds, whilst in the centre of either glittered a spray of heartsease, artistically formed of smaller diamonds. The bracelets were rendered more precious to their possessors by the fact of their having been in the De V—— family for three generations. They now by right belonged to the dowager baronne, but she had insisted on giving them to her son for his bride, who, therefore, wore them on such occasions as the one we are describing.

The Baron and Baronne De V—— stepped into their carriage, and in a few minutes were entering their box at the opera. The house was already full, although it still wanted fifteen minutes to the time announced for the overture to begin. At length the members of the orchestra took their places, and the peculiar subdued sound of tuning stringed instruments was heard. Still the royal box was empty, and all eyes were turned towards it in eager expectation. In another moment applause burst from the pit, and gallery, and the entire house as Louis Philippe and Queen Marie Amelia, attended by a large suite of officers and ladies and gentlemen of the court, appeared. The king and queen bowed graciously in return for the homage paid them, and then took their seats, at which the rest of the company did the same, and the overture commenced.

The queen looked unusually happy, and seemed to take a lively interest in all around her. She not only gazed at the stage, but the boxes also came in for a share of her penetrating observation.

Suddenly she bent slightly forward and looked in the direction of the box that contained the lovely young Baronne de V——. The latter was leaning forward, her right hand raised, a finger of which touched one of her dimpled cheeks, deeply interested in the fate of *Don Giovanni*, and quite absorbed in the beautiful music.

Her husband had noticed the queen's gesture, and was aware that she had observed his wife, and when the queen turned away he laughingly told her of it.

"Nonsense," cried the bride, "don't fancy such absurdities."

The truth of what her husband had said, however, soon forced itself on her mind, for at that moment an officer dressed in the same uniform as those attending the royal party, drew back the curtain behind their box, and stepping forward, said:—"Pardon, madame, but her majesty's admiration and curiosity has been so roused by the sight of the beautiful bracelet you wear, that she has commissioned me to come and request you to spare me one for a few moments for her closer inspection." The pretty baronne blushed, looked up to her husband for his approval, then unclasped one of the bracelets and handed it to the officer, feeling not a little flattered at the attention and distinction the Queen had conferred on her.

The last act of the opera began, and at length the last scene ended, yet the bracelet was not returned. Its owners thought the officer had doubtless forgotten it, and the baron said he would go and make inquiries concerning it. He did so, and in a few moments returned, though without the bracelet.

"Adele," said he to his wife, "it is very strange, but not seeing the officer who took your bracelet, I asked one of the others who has been in the royal box the whole evening, and he says your bracelet was neither sent for nor fetched."

The baronne looked aghast. "Francois," she said, "that man must have been an impostor. He was no officer, but an *adroit* thief."

The baron smiled as his little wife jumped so speedily at such a conclusion, and persisted that the bracelet was safe and had really been sent for by the queen, and that the officer whom he had consulted was misinformed.

But woman's penetration had guessed rightly, as the morrow proved.

As the bracelet was not forthcoming the next morning, M. de V—— spoke to the chief inspector of the police on the subject, who quite coincided with madame's opinion as to the valuable ornament having been actually stolen. The baron was greatly annoyed, and ordered the inspector to advertise for it in every direction, offering a reward of three thousand francs to the person who should restore it. The inspector promised to do all in his power towards the recovery of the bracelet, as well for the sake of society at large as the satisfaction of his employers.

But three months passed away; 500 francs had been spent in advertising; and still the missing bracelet was not found.

It was growing dusk one evening in May, when a servant informed Madame de V—— that the inspector wished to speak to her or monsieur the baron. As the latter was out, Madame de V—— went down stairs to speak to the inspector, with whom she had had many previous interviews on the subject of the diamond bracelet. As she entered the room he bowed in the respectful manner peculiar to him. "I believe I have some good news for madame this evening," he said. His voice was rather singular, somewhat resembling a boy's when changing. Madame de V—— had often remarked this peculiarity before, so it did not strike her that evening. "The detectives," he continued, "engaged in the business have met with a bracelet in a Jew's second-hand shop at Lyons, so exactly the same as madame's that it only remains for it to be identified before we can claim it as madame's property. My object in coming this evening is to ask madame to allow me to look at the other, that I may be able to swear to the one at Lyons being its fellow."

The baronne, overjoyed at the idea of recovering her lost property, tripped out of the room, and soon returned with the remaining bracelet. The inspector took it carefully in his hand and proceeded to examine it minutely. "The bracelets are exactly alike?" he inquired of Madame de V——.

"Exactly," repeated the baronne.

"I believe I have learnt the pattern thoroughly," said the inspector, musingly, "yet there may be some difficulty in not having both bracelets together to compare them one with another."

"Why not take this to Lyons, then?" suggested the baronne.

"Ah, madame, it would scarcely do to trust even a police inspector after having been deceived by an officer in disguise."

"Oh!" laughed Madame de V——, "do you not think I would trust you, monsieur inspecteur, after all the interest and trouble you have taken in the matter? Take the bracelet, and I hope you will bring me both back ere many days have passed."

The inspector still hesitated, but at length consented to do as the baronne wished him, and went away, bearing the sparkling ornament with him. On her husband's return the baronne, of course, told him the joyful discovery.

A week, however, passed away without the inspector's arriving with the stolen property. One morning, therefore, the baron called on the inspector to make inquiries respecting it. The latter seemed very much surprised on being asked if the bracelet had been brought from Lyons. "What does monsieur mean? I never heard anything about the bracelet having been found at Lyons—it is surely a mistake. Monsieur has misunderstood madame la baronne."

"You had better come yourself and have this strange mystery cleared up, M. Inspector," said the baron sternly. "Madame is at home, and will be happy to assure yourself that it is no mistake, that you called and informed her of the diamonds having been traced to Lyons."

The baron and the inspector repaired to the Rue des Champs Elysees, where they found Madame de V—— at home, as her husband had said. She confirmed what he had already said about the inspector having called one night at dusk and having informed her that the bracelet was supposed to be at a Jew's second-hand shop at Lyons.

The inspector smiled incredulously as he said, "Does madame really think that I called at dusk, after business hours, when all the world is out, or enjoying itself with company at home? Bah! I do my business in business hours. The disguised officer most probably thought he could do another little stroke of business in an official uniform of another cut, the villain! Mais—I am afraid madame will never see either of her bracelets again after this."

The inspector's words came but too true. From that day to this, Madame la Baronne de V.'s diamond bracelets have never been heard of.

A Roman Feast in Hadrian's Villa.

Let us follow the Emperor, and pass invisible through the guards at the portals, and the crowd of Sicilian cooks, pantomimists, slaves, and dependants in the outer hall. Guided by the sound of music, let us penetrate to the cœnaculum itself. Here, on semi-circular couches, recline the Emperor and his guests, their hair redolent of fragrant ointments, their fingers covered with rings, and their jeweled slippers lying beside them on the floor. Each man holds in his left hand a napkin with a gold and purple fringe.

On the table stand small images of the gods. At the lower end of the room is an elevated stage, on which a party of buffoons are performing a comic interlude. The visitors play at dice between the courses. Now and then, through revolving compartments in the ceiling, flowers and perfumes are showered down upon the feasters, while slaves stand by, whose duty it is to fan away the flies and bring fresh towels and scented waters after every dish.

The feast begins to the sound of trumpets, and slaves carry round cups of Falernian wine flavored with honey. Then come oysters from the Lucrine lake, crayfish from Misenium, mullets from the Baiæ, lampreys, and perhaps a sturgeon, which is weighed alive at the table, allowed to expire before the eyes of the guests, and then carried off to the kitchen, presently to appear again, cooked with a rich sauce of wine and pickles. Then come dishes of nightingales, thrushes, roasted shrimps, African cockles, Melian cranes, Ambracian kid, and a boar from the Umbian forests, roasted whole and stuffed with beef and veal. This is carved by the *carptor*, with pantomimic gestures, to the sound of music.

Next some jars of rare Massic and Chian wines are opened, a libation is poured out to the gods, and the Emperor pledges his guests. Then enter four musicians playing on double flutes, followed by as many servants crowned with flowers. They bring the royal dish of the entertainment—a peacock, with all the plumage displayed on a salver garlanded with roses. At this sight the guests burst into murmurs of applause, and salute the Emperor. The buffoons now retire, and a couple of gladiators make their appearance upon the stage, armed with helmets, bucklers, greaves, and short swords. The serious business of supper being now over, and desserts about to be brought on, the feasters have leisure to enjoy the more exciting amusement.

Additional cushions are brought, spiced wines are handed round, the tables are cleared, fresh cloths are laid, the guests lean back, the Emperor gives the signal, and the gladiators begin the combat. Now pistachio nuts, dates, Venafran olives, Matin apples, pears, grapes, dried figs, mushrooms, sweet cakes, preserves, and all kinds of delicate confectionary moulded into curious and graceful devices, are placed upon the table. Conversation becomes animated.

A gladiator falls, mortally wounded; the spectators cry aloud "*habet!*" a fresh combatant replaces him, and the Emperor himself deigns to bet upon the victor. Thus amid bloodshed, dicing, wine, and feasting, the hours pass by, and the entertainment draws to a close. Valuable presents are presented to the guests. One gets a precious ring, one a robe of Tyrian dye, another a sketch by Parhasius, another a bust of Hadrian in colored marbles, and thus each takes his leave enriched and feasted, and pours a last libation to the health of the Emperor and the honor of the gods.

An Italian Anecdote.

Charles, Duke of Calabria, in Italy, sat daily in his palace for the administration of justice, assisted by his ministers and councillors of state. He had placed in his hall of tribunal a bell, the rope to which hung in the open court-yard in front of his palace. An old horse who had been abandoned by his master wandered into the inclosure, and rubbing against the rope, it gave a long pealing sound.

"Open the door," said the prince, "and bid the person enter."

"It is only the horse of the Signor Capice," said the guard, re-entering, and this made the assembly all smile.

"You laugh," said the duke. "Know that justice in my realm shall be rendered even to the animals. Let some one call Capice."

"What is this horse that thou permittest to wander away?" asked the duke of the signor, as he came before him.

"Ah, my prince, he has been a noble animal in his time; he made twenty campaigns under me, but now he is no longer fit for service, and I cannot support him."

"The king, my father, recompensed you well, did he not, for your services?" asked the duke.

"Truly, he did; I was overwhelmed with his benefits."

"And you do not care to nourish this noble animal, which has been so faithful in his services to you. Go find him a place in your stables, let him be treated as well as any of your domestic animals; if you do not, I shall never consider you as a loyal cavalier, and shall withdraw from you all the favor I have heretofore shown you."

The discomfited signor retired to obey the mandate of his prince, and the poor horse was never known to wander forth again, but was carefully, even luxuriously, provided for.

A GOOD ONE.—A correspondent of that clever department of *Harper's Magazine* known all over the country as "the drawer," relates the following incident that is said to have transpired in one of our hotels:—

A GOOD GUN.—At the —— Hotel, in Cairo, they are not noted for despatch in filling orders for meals. If a warm dinner is ordered, some time is taken to cook it. Not long since I stopped there, and sat down at a table with an elderly gentleman, who ordered squirrel. I waited some time for my dinner, but was almost through, and the old gentleman was still waiting for his squirrel. But his patience was at last exhausted, and he beckoned the steward to him, and said:—

"Has the man got a good gun?"

"What man?" asked the steward.

"The man that's gone to shoot the squirrel I ordered," said the old gentleman, with great gravity.

Just then I choked, and did not hear the steward's answer, but I saw him disappear, and in a few seconds the old gentleman was devouring his squirrel with apparent relish.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL R. HILT, and M. H. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was, the sixteenth day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel R. Hilt.

Any future business of the concern will be settled and conducted by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."

(Signed,)
M. C. BOYER,
AMOS SMITH,
M. H. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL R. HILT.

November 10, 1864. 11 11-1m

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.
Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 10 1 1m
Business Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street.
Philadelphia, October 28, 1864. 10-31-1m*

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DEscriptions of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with ADVICE on Business, Health, Education, Self-improvement, Management and Training of CHILDREN, social adaptation, &c., day and evening, by
JOHN L. CAPEN,
Phrenologist and Bookseller,
No. 25 S. TENTH St., above Chesnut.
[illegible]-12-stuth3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, No. 1216 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
November 18, 1864.

A movement is on foot in the cities of New York and Boston with the object of providing all the SOLDIERS and SAILORS of the armies and fleets of the United States with THANKSGIVING DINNERS on the 24th of November.

It is proposed that the citizens of this State shall assume the pleasant duty of furnishing the ARMY OF GENERAL SHERIDAN, to which we owe so much, with provisions on that occasion.

Contributions in money will be received by Mr. C. R. Whipple, at the League House; and donations in poultry, meats, pies, bread, &c., &c., will be received by Mr. George T. Lewis, at the Soldiers' Reading Room, in Twentieth street, between Chesnut and Market streets.

11 18 GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia, November 9, 1864.

INCORPORATED 1835.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Premiums received from Nov. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 31st, 1864, On Marine and Inland Risks	$421,017 39	
On Fire Risks	138,657 13	
		$562,705 00
Premiums on Policies not marked off, Nov. 1, 1863		234,472 42
		$797,177 50
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863, to October 31, 1864:— On Marine and Inland Risks	$410,264 73	
On Fire Risks	126,556 73	
		$536,821 40
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.		75,522 63
		$612,344 14
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:— Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$214,991 89	
Fire Losses	9,985 82	
Return Premiums	29,321 94	
Reinsurances	19,619 38	
Agency Charges	10,064 91	
Advertising, Printing, &c.	3,600 14	
*Taxes—United States Tax on Premiums, Public Stamps, &c.	11,931 27	
Expenses, Salaries, Rent, &c.	14,380 00	
		384,061 28
		$228,282 80

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1864.

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$100,000 00
111,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	140 215 00
75,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, 5-20s	75,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania, Five Per Cent. Loan	93,865 00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania, Six Per Cent. Loan	55,510 00
130,050 City of Philadelphia, Six Per Cent. Loan	122,520 37
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	22,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	53,250 00
15,000 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,550 00
6,150 120 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	9,160 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
50,000 United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness	49,125 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	12,600 00
128,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply secured	128,700 00
$908,250 Par. Cost, $852,100 50. Market Value	$857,027 87
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurance made	119,530 42
Balances due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	28,793 24
Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5253 00. Estimated Value	2,933 00
Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, subject to ten days' call, $100,000 00	
Cash in Banks, 58,154 01	
Cash in Drawer, 537 56	
	158,691 49
	$1,201,034 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN per cent. on the capital stock, and SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FORTY per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company for the year 1860 be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Peniston,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, do

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 11-1m

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Stockholders of this company are notified that, under the action of the Board of Directors they are entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interests, as shown by their books on the 3d instant.

Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.

This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.

The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.

11-18-12t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—THE UNdersigned will meet the Mothers or other Relatives of such Soldiers' Orphans of deceased Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors as reside in the city of Philadelphia at the Rooms of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, No. 119 S. SEVENTH Street, on the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th of the present month (November), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 P. M., for the purpose of hearing applications and making arrangements for the admission of said Orphans into the Schools and Institutions provided by the State for their maintenance and education.

THOS. H. BURROWES,
Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans.
Lancaster, November 15, 1864. 11 17-6t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
Philadelphia, November 2, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after [illegible].

Powers of attorney for collection of dividends can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11-4-1m Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE COMPANY, November 7, 1864.

The Managers have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable on and after the 15th inst., by the Superintendent at the Exchange.
11-11-1t HENRY D. SHERRERD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the UNION LEAGUE, or any of its Committees, will please present them to the undersigned before the 1st of December, 1864, at No. 1216 CHESNUT Street.
11-14-1mt JAMES L. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA Gas Works, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, November 11, 1864.

Orders for Coke will be received at this office, or at either of the works.
THOMAS S. STEWART,
11-12-7t Chief Engineer.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered, Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.
FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10 3 2m No. 10 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD AND SILVER.

GOLD AND SILVER,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
BY
MICHAEL JACOBS,
10-25-6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

MICHAEL JACOBS,
BANKER,
No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 10-25-6m

OFFICE FOR THE
SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW
UNITED STATES
5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
11 15-1m Philadelphia.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fel-tf

GOLD, GOLD, GODL,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
anl-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40s.

JAY COOKE & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in legal currency, adding 50 per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH.
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. 1m4d2

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker.
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.
OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,
(SECOND FLOOR).
WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
11-10stuth4t* Secretary and Treasurer.

THE OFFICE
OF THE
MAPEL FARM OIL COMPANY
IS AT
No. 521 CHESNUT STREET.
11-12stuth3t

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Alexander Whilldin,
Hon. James Pollock,
Albert C. Roberts,
Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,
William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Joseph Allison,
Henry K. Bennett,
Philip B. Mingle,
John Aikman,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Samuel Work.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
11-11t1 JOHN S. WILSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS.
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL.................................$500,000

WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
AGENT,
No. 404 WALNUT STREET.

Insurance effected in this Company against ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Yearly Policies will be issued for a Premium of FIVE DOLLARS, granting insurance to the amount of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, against accidental loss of life while travelling by any public conveyance.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM secures a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, and also Twenty-five Dollars per week compensation for personal injury incapacitating the Assured from his ordinary business.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PREMIUM secures a full Policy for $5000, and $25 per week compensation for all and every description of accident, travelling or otherwise.

Policies for $500 with $3 per week compensation can be had for $3 premium, or any other sum between $500 and $5000 at proportionate rates.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE.
F. Ratchford Starr, President Enterprise Insurance Company, Chairman.
Isaac F. Baker, firm of Cornelius & Baker.
M. W. Baldwin, firm of M. W. Baldwin & Co.
Lemuel Coffin, firm of Coffin & Altemus.
B. B. Comegys, Cashier Philadelphia Bank.
Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor City of Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Merrick, firm of Merrick & Sons.
Joseph Patterson, President Western Bank.
Hon. James Pollock, Director United States Mint.
Thomas Potter, Merchant.
George H. Stuart, firm Stuart & Brother.
John D. Taylor, firm Taylor, Gillespie & Co.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
James Weal, President Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railroad Company.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND POLICIES ISSUED BY
WILLIAM W. ALLEN,
11-12-stuth3t No. 404 WALNUT Street.

COAL AT FIRST COST.

Cost Price to Stockholders $7·00 per Ton.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
COAL OF BEST QUALITY.

SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TONS, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $10·00, payable half on subscribing and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN
COAL COMPANY.
Office 121 S. THIRD Street,
(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.
Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of 4 shares, $38; of 10 shares, $95; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 250 shares, $2000.

Each share entitles the holder to receive every year, one and a half tons of coal at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built COAL WORKS, at DONALDSON (near Tremont), Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 50,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the lines of the Company for nearly two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7·00 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distances of the Company's Coal Yards, in the Northern, Middle, and Southern portions of the city.

The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of debt, and all operations are carried on on the cash principle.

For Circulars and Subscriptions apply at the

Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, 2d Floor,
(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM SCHMOELE, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM FORD,
ROBERT P. KING,
D. H. WOLFE,
H. SCHMOELE.
10-24 A. B. JARDEN, SECRETARY.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE
OF COAL,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
To be had at
Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot,
Nos. 1823 and 1827 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-31-1m

$8 A TON
For Large Nut Coal.
$9 a Ton
For Stove and Heater Coal,
AT
ALTER'S COAL YARD,
NINTH Street (957),
below Girard avenue.
N. B.—Samples at Branch Office,
11-1-1m SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care,
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

OIL WELLS.

No. 430 WALNUT STREET.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1864.

The undersigned is authorized to sell a limited number of Shares of an Oil Company whose property is mainly on Oil Creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and is believed to be of equal value to any upon the creek. The portion developed and productive will, from the beginning, secure to the Stockholders a Dividend of Three per cent. per Month, and these wells are increasing daily. In addition to these producing wells, they have a large interest in Eleven others in different stages of development, and several of them nearly completed. There is room also for an equal number of wells upon the same property.

The Company own, also, several acres of an leasehold property in the neighborhood of the others, upon which they propose sinking several wells, the money having been procured for the purpose.

Such an opportunity of obtaining at a low cost, a stock-paying dividend from the start a portion of its property is seldom offered.

For further information apply at the office of

J. D. REINBOTH,
No. 430 WALNUT STREET,
11-18 Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

C. B. DUNGAN.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.

We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.

STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.

MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
11-18-tf No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

THE RUSSELL FARM OIL COMPANY,
SUGAR CREEK, VENANGO CO., PA.
CAPITAL...$250,000,
FIFTY THOUSAND SHARES OF $5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2·50 PER SHARE.
$25,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

J. R. McCREARY, PRESIDENT.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
DIRECTORS:
J. R. McCREARY,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
J. W. VANHOUTEN,
PHILIP FERREE,
JOHN DOWER.
SAMUEL P. FERREE, Secretary and Treasurer.

The property belonging to this company consists of One Hundred and Fifty Acres in fee simple, of valuable Lubricating Oil Land, situated on Sugar creek, about two miles from its mouth, which empties into French creek, Venango county, Pa.

This property has been selected with a view to its valuable location, having its lines extended along and on both sides of the creek over three hundred rods, which, together with the large amount of Flat or Bottom Land, gives it superior advantages for drilling a large number of Oil Wells. At least One Hundred Wells can be located, with ample room for Tanks, Engine-houses, and Dwellings.

A good well, giving twenty barrels per day, is within one-fourth of a mile above it; also, several good producing wells on the creek below it.

The oil obtained on this creek is the Lubricating Oil, which commands in price one hundred per cent. above other oils, and is more in demand.

The Company can obtain a large revenue by parties wishing to sink wells, reserving from one-fourth to one-half of the oil free of expense to the Company, independent of the revenue from their own wells, there being a large sufficiency of land for both purposes.

It is designed to give the contract to drill several wells in the best location at once. The title to the property is perfect and free of incumbrance.

Subscription Books are now open at the office of
FERREE & CO.,
11-17-12t No. 35 S. THIRD Street.

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.......$500,000.
100,000 Shares—$5 Par Value.

A limited number of Shares will be sold by order of the Company at $1·00 per share.

The following is extracted from the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of September 17, 1864, prior to the organization of the DUNKARD OIL COMPANY:—

"On almost all the streams in Green County the lands have already been leased with a view to explorations for coal oil; and on one, particularly, the Dunkard's, the developments have been of the most encouraging character. The editor of the Waynesburg (Pa.) 'Messenger,' in referring to the subject, after a careful personal inspection of the region and the operations that are now taking place there, says:—

"'We are honestly of opinion that when capital and enterprise shall have developed the lands along the creek, that locality will be found to compare, in the extent of its Oil production, with the Venango district, while in the purity, gravity, and value of the Oil, it is acknowledged to be indefinitely superior. Our convictions on this subject are based upon actual knowledge and observation of both regions, and of the geological formations and surface indications. We are gratified to learn that we are not alone in these favorable impressions and auguries.

"'Scientific men and experienced and practical Oil operators concur in them, and are investing liberally of their own means, and directing the attention of capitalists to the promising character of the Dunkard country. Already several large companies have been organized in Pittsburg and the East, which will soon commence operations on an extensive scale. In the meantime, individual energy and local enterprise are doing much to develop that favored locality. New derricks spring up every few days, and the process of sinking wells goes on in many instances without interruption, night or day.'"

Books open for sale of STOCK at the Counting House of

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
WILLIAM B. HOOD, Sec. [11-12] President.

PITTSBURG AND BOSTON
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital, $400,000—Par, $5 Per Share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE.
FOR FULL-PAID STOCK AND NO FURTHER ASSESSMENTS.

The property of this Company consists of the following valuable

FEE SIMPLE

Territory, extensive leaseholds, PRODUCING WELLS, Wells going down and nearly finished:—

No. 1. About 50 (fifty) Acres on Cherry Tree Run in FEE SIMPLE, favorable land sufficient to sink FIFTY WELLS. This Territory is opposite the Dalzell Petroleum Company (Hayes Farm), on Oil Creek, bounded in part by the celebrated Story Farm, &c. &c.

No. 2. Lease perpetual (99 years) on Wash. McClintock Oil Creek, with acres, all flat, very valuable, flowing and pumping wells all around.

No. 3. "Wild Cat" Flowing Well, about 30 barrels per day, on Wash. McClintock Farm. The Company owns the WHOLE working interest in this well, engine, tanks, &c. &c.

No. 4. "California Well, No. 1," on Oil Creek, down 600 feet, all ready to retube. This well has flowed 150 barrels per day.

No. 5. "California Well, No. 2," on Oil Creek, down nearly [illegible] feet.

No. 6. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, containing six above wells, with fifteen-horse engine, tanks, derricks, engine houses, &c.

No. 7. Lease perpetual (99 years) on 2½ acres Oil Creek, all flat, and three wells down 400 feet, one quarter interest in this well and lease.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Books for a limited subscription are now open at our office for a few days only; when closed, the stock to be placed on the regular Boston and Philadelphia Stock Boards as a first-class dividend-paying Oil company. Circulars, when it is expected the shares will largely advance. All further information, with prospectuses, can be obtained of the undersigned. The small capital of this Company, with the actual large interests, must make it a favorite as a secure investment.

H. S. LEECH,
No. 11 Farmers' Buildings, WALNUT, below THIRD,
Philadelphia Agency.
LEONARD & MANLEY,
No. 18 BEAVER Street, New York Agency.
SPENCER, VILA & CO., Bankers,
11-16 Boston Agency.

PETROLEUM
OIL STOCKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAS FOR SALE, and will pay particular attention to the purchase of all the desirable and regular dividend-paying

PETROLEUM STOCKS,

Such as the NOBLE AND DELAMATER, DALZELL, McELHENY, McCLINTOCKVILLE, of Philadelphia, and GERMANIA, HIGHGATE, and KNICKERBOCKER, of New York.

JOHN PONDIR,
No. 53 PINE STREET, Room 8,
10-29-1m New York.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NOvember 3, 1864.—The Pamphlet Laws for the last session can be had at this office.
HENRY BUMM,
11-4 City Treasurer.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

GENERAL SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Military and Political Reminiscences.

Sheldon & Co., of New York, have just published the "Memoirs of General Scott, written by himself," which have been promised for some months and on which the General has been engaged for nearly two years. They are comprised in two volumes, and extend [illegible] to the period when he retired from active service. The later years, however, are but briefly touched. We extract below some interesting particulars of General Scott's share in the events which immediately preceded the present war, as well as incidents in the Lieutenant-General's earlier career.

Scott, as a young lawyer, was present at the trial of Aaron Burr. He writes concerning Burr's acquittal:—

"[illegible]"

THE WAR OF 1812.

Speaking of the disaster to our arms in the beginning of the war of 1812, he writes:—

"[illegible] politically—as lonely as before—calls for death."

There were gloomy days in the War of 1812 as well as in the present war. Party feeling ran high, and the opposition took much the same ground as now. General Scott writes:—

"Few men now alive are old enough to recall the deep gloom, approaching to despair, [illegible] he said:—'Let us put down the Federal Convention by beating the enemy in front. There is nothing in the Constitution [illegible].'"

A REPENTANT TORY.

While in Paris, after the war, General Scott met Lady Johnson, formerly Miss Franks, of Philadelphia, and a violent Tory during the Revolutionary war.

"On presentation, he was [illegible] by her eager but kindly gaze. [illegible] Scott by a passion, [illegible] but the lady followed up the accusation with specific references, which surprised not a little. Scott soon found [illegible] clasped [illegible] emphasis:—'I have gloried in my Rebel countrymen.' Then pointing to heaven with both hands, she added, in a most affecting tone:—'Would to God I too had been a patriot.' A gentle remonstrance was interposed by the husband, who had been carried away by sympathy up to this moment. Turning now upon him, she said, with the earnestness of truth:—'I do not, I have never regretted my marriage. No woman was ever blessed with a kinder, a better husband; but I ought to have been a patriot before marriage.' Here were the only dry eyes of the party."

A pleasant story is told of a thief who refused to steal the General's medal:—

"This medal chanced to be temporarily in the City Bank of New York for safe-keeping, when two thieves, in a night's work, took from that institution $260,000. The medal was lying in a trunk of gold. All the gold was stolen, but the medal, though taken out of its case (covered with the owner's name) to gratify curiosity, was left. A few years later, when the robbers had served out their sentences in the State prison, or been pardoned by the Executive, Scott was in a steamer on the Hudson robbed of his purse by pickpockets who did not know him. The principal of the bank robbery hearing of the loss ($160) bestirred himself among the fraternity; threatened to cause the whole body to be sent to the State prison if the money was not returned; and added, 'When in the City Bank I saw the medal, but was not such a villain as to rob a gallant soldier.' In a day or two the money was returned to Hays, the high constable, with that report, received from a third party. To show that he did not himself pocket the money, Hays was required to produce Scott's written receipt on its return—which was given."

Of Calhoun, the General has this anecdote, which has a certain relation to our present struggle:—

"Calhoun was at first in favor of making, by the authority and at the expense of the United States, [illegible] highways from the centre to the frontiers in every direction; of a high tariff and a Bank of the United States. To illustrate his genius and early doctrine this anecdote may be added:—At a dinner of six or eight, all officers of the army but himself, he spoke of the parts conspicuous at the beginning of this century, and concluded:—'When the Republicans, headed by Mr. Jefferson, stormed and carried the citadel of Government, in 1801, they were not such fools as to spike the guns.'"

"A HASTY PLATE OF SOUP."

Here is the origin of the phrase, "a hasty plate of soup:"—

"At the commencement of the Mexican War, Scott usually—as always in troublous times—spent from fifteen to eighteen hours a day in his office, happened, on being called upon by the Secretary of War to be found absent. In explanation Scott hurriedly wrote a note to say that he was back in the office, having only stepped out for the moment to take (regular meals being out of the question) 'a hasty plate of soup.' The private note being maliciously thrown into party newspapers, all the witlings, forecasting their own [illegible] pudding, fastened upon it with much glee, and also tried their enmity on the phrase 'conquer a peace;' but not after the early fact, as also on the fire upon the rear; but never after the fire of the enemy and that of the administration, on front and rear, had been silenced by the campaign of 1847."

HOW VICTORIES ARE JUDGED.

"When the victory of Buena Vista reached Major-General Brooke (a noble old soldier), commanding at New Orleans and a friend of Major-General Taylor, he rushed, with the report in hand, through the streets to the Exchange, and threw the whole city into a frenzy of joy. By and by the news came that the Stars and Stripes waved over Vera Cruz and its castle, and Brooke also a friend of mine, was again eager to spread the report. Somebody in the crowd called out, 'How many men has Scott lost?' Brooke was delighted to reply, 'Less than a hundred.' 'That won't do,' was promptly rejoined. 'Taylor always loses thousands. He is the man for my money.' Only a few faint cheers were heard for Vera Cruz. The long butcher's bill was wanted. When I received friend Brooke's letter giving these details, I own that my poor human nature was piqued for a moment; and I said:—'Never mind. Taylor is a Louisianian. We shall, in due time, hear the voice of the Middle, the Northern, and Eastern States. They will estimate victories on different principles.' But I was mistaken. The keynote raised in New Orleans was taken up all over the land."

THE SOUTHERN FORTS—GENERAL SCOTT'S MEMORIAL IN 1860.

In the Presidential canvass of 1860 it was plainly seen that a disruption of the Union was imminent. Deeply impressed with the danger, I addressed a memorial to President Buchanan on the subject, of which the following are extracts:—

"October 29, 1860.—The excitement that threatens secession is caused by the near prospect of a Republican's election to the Presidency. From a sense of propriety, as a soldier, I have taken no part in the pending canvass, and, as always heretofore, mean to stay away from the polls. My sympathies, however, are with the Bell and Everett ticket. With Mr. Lincoln I have had no communication whatever, direct or indirect, and have no recollection of ever having seen his person; but cannot believe any unconstitutional violence or breach of law is to be apprehended from his administration of the Federal Government.

"From a knowledge of our Southern population, it is my solemn conviction that there is some danger of an early act of rashness preliminary to secession, viz., the seizure of some or all of the following posts:—Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, both without garrisons; Fort Morgan, below Mobile, without a garrison; Forts Pickens and McRae, Pensacola harbor, with an insufficient garrison for one; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, without a garrison; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, the former with an insufficient garrison, and the latter without any; and Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads, without a sufficient garrison. In my [illegible] these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them, by [illegible] coup de main, ridiculous. [illegible] faithful to its allegiance, and the navy [illegible] and with a Federal [illegible] collected outside of the [illegible]

[illegible] LINCOLN.

[illegible] was, perhaps, [illegible] which I have [illegible] Atlanta [illegible] the ceremony by a military [illegible] could not be overturned [illegible] Washington volunteers, and [illegible] batteries of horse artillery, [illegible] of cavalry and infantry, all [illegible] Congressional committee of arrangements was escorted to and from the Capitol [illegible] regulars, with whom I marched, flanking in parallel streets—only I claimed the [illegible] in front of the President for the fine [illegible] and sailors under Captain Dunne of [illegible] To this choice body of men it was only [illegible] to say:—The honor of our country is in your [illegible] With a view to freedom of movement, I remained outside of the Capitol Square with the light batteries. The [illegible] order, and happily the Government was saved.

"To strengthen the Administration [illegible] I drew up and submitted the following [illegible] March, 1861:—

GENERAL SCOTT'S WARNING TO BUCHANAN.

[illegible]

"The same day, December 15, I wrote the following note:—

"Lieutenant-General Scott begs the President to pardon him for supplying, in this form, what he omitted to say this morning at the interview with which he was honored by the President. 1. Long prior to the Force Bill (March 2, 1833), prior to the passage of the ordinance of nullification, President Jackson, [illegible] a sloop of war (the Natchez), with two revenue cutters, to be sent to Charleston harbor [illegible] in order to prevent the seizure of that fort by the nullifiers, and 2. To insure the execution of the revenue laws. General Scott himself arrived at Charleston the day after the passage of the ordinance of nullification, and many of the additional companies were then en route for the same destination.

"President Jackson familiarly said at the time:—'That by the assemblage of those forces, for lawful purposes, he was not making war upon South Carolina; but that if South Carolina attacked them, it would be South Carolina that made war upon the United States.'

"General Scott, who received his first instructions from the President (Jackson) in the temporary absence of the Secretary of War (General Cass) remembers these expressions well.

"Saturday Night, December 15, 1860."

FORT SUMTER.

"December 28.—Again, after Major Anderson had gallantly and wisely thrown his handful of men from Fort Moultrie into Fort Sumter—learning that, on demand of South Carolina, there was great danger he might be ordered by the Secretary back to the less tenable work, or out of the harbor, I wrote this note to the Secretary of War:—

"Lieutenant-General Scott (who has had a bad night, and can scarcely hold up his head this morning) begs to express the hope to the Secretary of War—1. That orders may not be given for the evacuation of Fort Sumter; 2. That one hundred and fifty recruits may instantly be sent from Governor's Island to reinforce that garrison with ample supplies of ammunition and subsistence, including fresh vegetables, as potatoes, onions, turnips, etc.; 3. That one or two armed vessels be sent to support the said fort.

"Lieutenant-General Scott avails himself of this opportunity also to express the hope that the recommendation heretofore made by him to the Secretary of War respecting Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Morgan, and Pulaski, and particularly in respect to Forts Pickens and McRae, and the Pensacola Navy Yard, in connection with the two last named works, may be reconsidered by the Secretary.

"Lieutenant-General Scott will further ask the attention of the Secretary to Forts Jefferson (Tortugas) and Taylor (Key West), which are wholly national—being of far greater value even to the most distant points of the Atlantic coast and the people on the upper waters of the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers, than to the State of Florida. There is only a feeble company at Key West for the defense of Fort Taylor, and not a soldier in Fort Jefferson to resist a handful of filibusters or a rowboat of pirates; and the Gulf, soon after the beginning of secession or revolution in any Southern State, will swarm with such nuisances."

"December 30.—I addressed the President again as follows:—

"Lieutenant-General Scott begs the President of the United States to pardon the irregularity of this communication. It is Sunday, the weather is bad, and General Scott is not well enough even to go to church.

"But matters of the highest national importance seem to forbid a moment's delay, and, if misled by zeal, he hopes for the President's forgiveness.

"Will the President permit General Scott, without reference to the War Department, and otherwise, as secretly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits, from New York harbor, to reinforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition, and subsistence?

"It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose as early as to-morrow.

"General Scott will wait upon the President at any moment he may be called for."

"The South Carolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington, and no movement of defense (on the part of the United States) was permitted.

"I will here close my notice of Fort Sumter by quoting from some of my previous reports.

"It would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to about the 12th of February. In this long delay Fort Moultrie had been rearmed, and greatly strengthened in every way by the Rebels. Many powerful new land batteries (besides a formidable raft) had been constructed. Hulks, too, were sunk in the principal channel so as to render access to Fort Sumter from the sea impracticable, without first carrying all the lower batteries of the secessionists. The difficulty of reinforcing had thus been increased ten or twelve fold. First, the late President refused to allow any attempt to be made, because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commissioners. Afterwards Secretary Holt and myself endeavored in vain to obtain a ship-of-war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer the Star of the West. That vessel, but for the hesitation of the master, might, as is generally believed, have delivered at the fort the men and subsistence on board. This attempt at succor failing, I next verbally submitted to the late Cabinet either that succor be sent by ships of war, fighting their way by the batteries (increasing in strength daily), or that Major Anderson should be left to ameliorate his condition by the muzzles of his guns; that is, enforcing supplies by bombardment, and by bringing to merchant vessels, helping himself (giving orders for payment); or, finally, be allowed to evacuate the fort, which, in that case, would be inevitable.

"But before any resolution was taken—the late Secretary of the Navy making difficulties about the want of suitable war vessels—another Commissioner from South Carolina arrived, causing further delay. When this had passed away, Secretaries Holt and Toucey, Captain Ward, of the Navy, and myself—with the knowledge of the President (Buchanan)—settled upon the employment, under the Captain (who was eager for the expedition), of three or four small steamers, belonging to the Coast Survey. At this time (late in January), I have but little doubt, Captain Ward would have reached Fort Sumter, with all his vessels. But he was kept back by something like a truce or armistice made (here) embracing Charleston and Pensacola harbors, agreed upon between the late President and certain seceders of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, etc., and this truce lasted to the end of that Administration.

THE FLORIDA NAVY YARD AND FORTS.

"It was not till January 3 (when the first Commissioners from South Carolina withdrew), that the permission I had solicited October 31 was obtained—to admonish commanders of the few Southern forts (with garrisons) to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (Major Anderson was not among the admonished, being already strictly beleaguered.)

"January 3.—To Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding in Pensacola harbor:—

"'The General-in-Chief directs that you take measures to do the utmost in your power to prevent the seizure of either of the forts in Pensacola harbor, by surprise or assault—consulting first with the commander of the Navy Yard, who will, probably, have received instructions to coöperate with you.' (This order was signed by Aide-de-Camp Lay.)

"It was just before the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard (January 12) that Lieutenant Slemmer, calling upon Commodore Armstrong, obtained the aid of some thirty common seamen or laborers (not marines), which, added to his forty-six soldiers, made up his numbers to seventy-six men, with whom this meritorious officer has since held Fort Pickens, and performed (working night and day) an immense amount of labor in mounting guns, keeping up a strong guard, etc. etc.

"Early in January I renewed, as has been seen, my solicitations to be allowed to reinforce Fort Pickens, but a good deal of time was lost in vacillations. First, the President 'thought, if no movement is made by the United States, Fort McRae will probably not be occupied, nor Fort Pickens attacked. In case of movement by the United States, which will doubtless be made known by the wires, there will be corresponding local movements, and the attempts to reinforce will be useless.' (Quotation from a note made by Aide-de-Camp Lay, about January 12, of the President's reply to a message from me.) Next, it was doubted whether it would be safe to send reinforcements in an unarmed steamer, and the want, as usual, of a suitable naval vessel—the Brooklyn being long held in reserve at Norfolk for some purpose unknown to me. Finally, after I had kept a body of three hundred recruits in New York harbor, ready for some time—and they would have been sufficient to reinforce temporarily Fort Pickens, and to occupy Fort McRae also—the President, about January 18, directed that the sloop-of-war Brooklyn should take a single company (ninety men from Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads), and reinforce Lieutenant Slemmer, in Fort Pickens, but without a surplus man for the neighboring fort, McRae.

"The Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes' company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens, about January 22, and on the 29th, President Buchanan having entered into a quasi armistice with certain leading seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries Holt and Toucey to instruct, in a joint note, the commanders of the war vessels off Pensacola, and Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Captain Vogdes' company unless the fort should be attacked.

"It was known at the Navy Department that the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes on board, would be obliged in open sea to stand off and on Fort Pickens, and, in rough weather, might sometimes be fifty miles off. Indeed, if so at sea, the fort might have been attacked and easily carried before the reinforcement could have reached the beach (in open sea), where alone it could land.

"Respectfully submitted, WINFIELD SCOTT.

"Headquarters of the Army, Washington, March 30, 1861."

---

* Permission not granted.

† The Secretary was already suspected.

VEGETATION OF THE COAL PERIOD.

Coal was long a puzzle to the scientific. What is it—a vegetable or a mineral production? It is in some respects both, being a mass of vegetable matter mineralized, the decomposed remains of cone-bearing trees, gigantic ferns, and club mosses. But what is it worth? We are told, on competent authority, that eighty millions of tons' weight of coal are annually consumed in England. Without it we should cease to be what we are. In it we have the source of nearly all mechanical power—it gives us steam engines, railways, and manufactories; it contributes to domestic convenience and comfort; it lights up our streets. Everywhere and in all imaginable ways, it confers its beneficial influence on mankind.

But as we every year consume the yield of [illegible] acres of coal-field, we have to bear in mind that, unlike corn-fields, these acres are not reproductive. They are exhausted by the consumption, and there is not the [illegible] hope of posterity ever enjoying another coal-crop. The plain fact is, that we are living on our capital, but we have no choice in the matter, [illegible] accumulated for us, and for us [illegible] to spend it.

The [illegible] of our coal patrimony is an interesting subject of inquiry. These beds of [illegible] matters of study. It [illegible] that they have, in some [illegible] formed the natural soil of an immense forest, and that in others they have washed in with wood, hardened and settled down, burying trunks, branches, and foliage, until, in a long process of decay, the buried mass has changed to peat, lignite, coal, anthracite, bituminous coal, [illegible] plumbago.

How do we know all this? The history of the coal measures is written in the coal. This has been shown most satisfactorily. 1. The gradual passage of vegetable matter has been traced in successive stages from peat, brown coal, lignite, and jet, to pitchy coal, anthracite, graphite, and plumbago (or black lead). 2. To demonstrate the vegetable origin of the impressions of leaves found in iron-stone, a common fern-leaf was placed in a lump of clay, which, after being dried, was exposed to red heat. When this mass was broken open, the result presented an exact resemblance to fossil plants in iron-stone. It was found that, according to the degree of heat in which such clay was placed, the plant became brown or shining black, or it was entirely lost—in which case the impression only remained. The disappearance of the plant caused the whole of the surrounding clay to be stained black—a fact which indicates that the black color of the coal shales is derived from the carbon of the plants. 3. The microscope has satisfactorily revealed in chips and slices of coal, duly prepared, traces of the fibrous tissue and woody structure of the plants. In the same manner, traces of the spiral vessels and the cells of plants are found in the white ashes after the coal has been burned. Sometimes the mineral coal appears to be entirely composed of very small leaves, bruised and decayed, but all matted together.

According to the enumeration of Unger, the coal measures contain the fossil remains of [illegible] species of plants. This, so far from showing an extensive variety in early vegetation, is limited when compared with the number of known species now growing in Europe alone. The only plants that present any relation to modern ones are the ferns. Most of the fossil ferns appear to be of the size of the ordinary ferns of the present day; but there were others of large growth known as tree ferns. About 300 species of ferns are found in the coal formation—a fact not a little remarkable when it is considered that only fifty species are indigenous to Europe. Among the most important of the coal trees are the *Sigillariæ*.* They attained the height of sixty or seventy feet, having cylindrical trunks, the surface fluted, but without branches, and ornamented with rows of distinct and regular figures.

The scaly tree (*Lepidodendron*) attained the height of twenty or thirty feet, and bore fruit not unlike the cucumber in appearance. The *Equisetum*, or the *Calamites*, was a reed-like plant, not unlike the horse-tail which grows in marshy places. In Europe, at the present time, these plants grow to the height of about three feet; during the coal period, they attained a height of thirty. Fifty-one different species have been determined, and their vast abundance indicates that they continued an important part of coal vegetation. The club mosses of the same period grew into gigantic plants, like the largest firs, forming a dense forest beneath which grew the lesser ferns and mosses.

Various opinions are held with regard to the depositions of the coal seams. By some geologists it is supposed that the coal plants have grown and been imbedded on the very spots where the coal seams are now found. By others it is held that groves and forests were carried away by a flood, and either drifted out to the ocean or gradually accumulated at the mouths of great rivers, as is occurring at present in America, where they were covered with sand, &c.; new products were formed from them during the lapse of ages, and their present position was attained by alteration of the relative level of land and water. It is, however, probable that, in many cases, the coal forests actually occupied the site of the coal seams, and that the convulsions or the developments of nature have changed them to what they are at the present day.

* So called on account of the well defined impressions which are made on them, and which appear as if they had been produced by a seal (*sigillum*, in Latin.)

HOW CENTENARIANS LIVE.

Galen, one of the most distinguished of the ancient physicians, lived one hundred and forty years, and composed between seven hundred and eight hundred essays on medicine and philosophical subjects; and he was always, after the age of twenty-eight, extremely sparing in the quantity of his food. The Cardinal de Salis, Archbishop of Sevilla, who lived one hundred and ten years, was invariably sparing in his diet. One Lawrence, an Englishman, by temperance and labor, lived one hundred and forty years; and one Kentigern, called St. Mongah, who never tasted spirit or wine, and slept on the ground and labored hard, died at the age of one hundred and eighty-five.

Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, who died at the age of one hundred and sixty-nine, was a poor fisherman, as long as he could follow his pursuit, and ultimately he became a beggar, living uniformly on the coarsest and most sparing diet. Old Parre, already famous who died at the age of one hundred and fifty-three, was a farmer of abstemious habits, his diet being solely milk, cheese, coarse bread, small beer and whey. At the age of one hundred and twenty, he married a second wife, by whom he had a child. But being taken to court by the Earl of Arundel as a great curiosity, in his one hundred and fifty second year, he very soon died, as the physician decidedly testified after dissection, in consequence of a change from a parsimonious to a plentiful diet.

Henry Francisco, another famous case, lived to about one hundred and forty, in this country, and was, except for a certain period, when he became attached to ardent spirits, "remarkably abstemious, eating but little, and abstaining almost entirely from animal food," his favorite articles being tea, bread and butter, and baked apples. A Mr. Ephraim Pratt, of Shrewsbury, Mass., who died at the age of one hundred and seventeen years, lived very much upon milk, and that in small quantity; and his son, Michael Pratt, attained to the age of one hundred and three years, by similar means.

Indeed, great longevity has occurred in no instance with which I am acquainted where the individual was not a pattern of abstemiousness in diet. Great eaters never live long. A voracious appetite is a sign of disease, or a strong tendency to disease; and not a sign of health, as is generally supposed. Ill health as invariably follows the indulgence of such an appetite, as any other effect its legitimate cause.

—A reduction has been made in the cost of telegrams in Paris. A message can now be sent to any part of Paris for fifty centimes (ten cents), and the administration guarantees that it shall be delivered within half an hour from the time it is despatched.

How Milton Spent the Day.—At a meal he never took much wine or other fermented liquor. Although not fastidious in his food, yet his taste seems to have been delicate and refined, like his other senses, and he had a preference for such viands as were of an agreeable flavor. In his early years he used to sit up late at his studies, but in his later years he retired every night at 9 o'clock, and lay till 4 in the summer and 5 in the winter. If not then disposed to rise he had some one to sit at his bedside and read to him. When he rose he had a chapter of the Hebrew Bible read for him, and then, after breakfast, studied till 12. He then dined, took some exercise for an hour, generally in a chair in which he used to swing himself, and afterwards played on the organ or bass viol, and either sung himself or requested his wife to sing, who, as he said, had a good voice, but no ear. He then resumed his studies until 6, from which hour until 8 he conversed with all who came to visit him. He finally took a light supper, smoked a pipe of tobacco, and drank a glass of water; and afterwards he retired to rest. Like many other poets, Milton found the stillness, warmth, and recumbency of bed favorable to composition; and his wife said, before rising of a morning, he often dictated to her twenty or thirty verses. A favorite position of his when dictating his verses, we are told, was that of sitting with one of his legs over the arm of his chair. His wife related that he used to compose chiefly in the winter.

Attempted Escape from Irving Prison.—It was discovered recently that the infamous Dick Davis, and several others of his calibre, who are in irons, awaiting the action of the military court, had, by some unknown means, cut the iron rivets of their shackles, removed them, and replaced them with rivets of lead, that might easily be displaced should an opportunity offer for their escape. A search resulted in the finding of several iron spoon handles, well sharpened, rolled up in some old rags, and with these, it is thought, the rivets were cut. It is thought that one of the guards was accessory to the act. Captain Russell, the efficient officer in charge of the prison, is making every effort to ferret it out. An unusually strict guard was kept up last night in case any attempt at a break might occur.—*New Orleans Argus.*

The Motion of Bombshells.—At night we can see the path through all its journey, lighted as it is by the burning fuse. When the range is two miles, the track of a shell from a mortar describes very near half the arc of a circle. On leaving the mortar it gracefully moves up, climbs up into the heavens till it is nearly or quite a mile above the earth, and then it glides, and for a moment, apparently, in a horizontal line; but you quickly see that the little fiery orb is descending the other segment of the circle. A shell from a Perrott rifle gun in going two and a half miles, describes almost a straight line not quite as much as a shell from a mortar. But in passing over its space considerable time is required. The report travels much faster than the shot. A shell from a mortar will make the distance of two miles in about thirty seconds, and from a Parrott gun about half that time. The flash at night and the white smoke by day indicate the moment of discharge, and fifteen or twenty seconds give time to find a cover, in a splinter proof, behind a trench, or something else.

The Value of a Comma.—M. Edmond About wrote, in a report of the Fine Arts Exhibition:—"M. Lepère is skilful, educated, more than intelligent." M. Lepère inquired, by note, of the writer what he meant. "What do you mean to say, sir? I am very much afraid you mean to say that I am better educated than intelligent, and that the comma signifies nothing. And even if it is there, it ought not have been there." M. About replied:—"The comma proves, sir, that I look upon you as a man who is educated, and more than intelligent." M. Lepère was not satisfied, and appealed to the law to redress his grievance. M. About answered:—"I am challenged to explain, and in my if that comma be a serious, so to establish a traditional comma and if I meant to say that M. Lepère was both an educated man and a man of remarkable intelligence. I hasten to explain that I was still under that impression when I wrote the article, that is to say, *a fortnight ago*."—*Publisher's Circular.*

Family Courtesies.—In the family the law of pleasing ought to extend from the highest to the lowest. You are bound to please each other; and you are bound to please your servants, if you expect them to please you. Some men are pleasant in the household, and nowhere else. I have known such men. They were good fathers and kind husbands. If you had seen them in their own house you would have thought that they were angels, almost, but if you had seen them in the street, or in the store, or anywhere else outside of their house, you would have thought them almost demoniac. But the opposite is apt to be the case. When we are among our neighbors, or among strangers, we hold ourselves with self-respect, and endeavor to act with propriety; but when we get home, we say to ourselves, "I have played a part long enough, and am now going to be natural." So we sit down, and are ugly, and snappish, and blunt, and disagreeable. We lay aside those little courtesies that make the roughest floor smooth, that make the hardest things like velvet, and that make life pleasant. We expend all our politeness in places where it will be profitable—where it will bring silver and gold.

Candy as a Dessert.—Pure sugars and candies do not injure the teeth, except indirectly by their injudicious use in exciting acidity of stomach or dyspepsia, as will any other kind of food, or drink, or beverage, if extravagantly used. At seasons of the year when fruit and berries may not be ripe, fresh, and perfect, as desserts, pure sugars and candies may be used as such in their stead to great advantage, because they are healthful, being warming, nutritious, and agreeable; hence, as a table article, they are very valuable, while the almost universal love of them shows that they were intended to be eaten. If a child is not allowed to eat anything containing sugar it will sicken and die in a very short time. Children need the carbon—the fuel contained in sugar—to keep them warm, without it they would perish from cold; hence the love of sweet things is an instinct, implanted by the kind and wise Maker of us all for the child's preservation. There are a parcel of stupid creatures in the world whose stock in trade of brains and logic amounts to this, that "whatsoever is good is unhealthy." It is not advised that children should be allowed to eat sugar and candy whenever they want it; but that as a dessert, after each regular meal, the use of pure sugars and candies would benefit and not injure.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The Italian Characteristic.—Every Italian is a conspirator, whether the question be the gravest or the lightest; all must be done in it ambiguously, secretly, mysteriously. Whatever is conducted openly is deemed to be done stupidly. To take a house, buy a horse, or hire a servant without the intervention of another man to disparage the article, chaffer over the price, and disgust the vender, is an act of impetuous folly. "Why didn't you tell me," says your friend, "that you wished to have that villa? My coachman is half-brother to the wife of the Fattore. I could have learned everything that could be urged against its convenience, and learned, besides, what peculiar pressure for money affected the owner." Besides this, everything must be done as though by mere hazard; you really never knew there was a house here, never noticed it; you even sneer at the taste of the man who selected the spot, and wonder "what he meant by it." In nine cases out of ten the other party is not deceived by this skirmishing; he fires a little blank cartridge, too, and so goes on the engagement. All have great patience; life, at least in Italy, is quite long enough for all this, no one is overburdened with business; the days are usually wearisome; and the theatres are only open of an evening.

The Color of Birds.—The ptarmigan is exactly the color of the stones in summer, and of the snow in winter. The grouse is nearly the same color of the brown heather as it is possible for a bird to be; his bright eye and red comb are the only discoverable points about him when he is crouched in it. The blackbird's usual haunt is in lower situations, and he delights in the peat moss, where the ground is nearly as black as his own plumage. The partridge and quail are exactly similar in color to the dried grass and stubble, and the quickest eye can seldom see them on the ground when crouched; and not erect or moving about to feed. The pheasant's color very nearly resembles the dead leaves of the wood or coppice, which are his favorite haunts. The owl sits securely close to the trunk of a forest tree, her mottled brown plumage being in color very like the color of the bark where she is perched. The peregrine-falcon, with her blue-grey feathers, can scarcely be distinguished from the lichen-adorned crag, where she sits for hours together as motionless as the rock itself. The eagle sits upright on some cliff of the same color as himself, huddled up into a shape which only the experienced eye detects to be that of that bird. The attitudes and figures of the whole tribe of hawks are very striking and characteristic, and as unlike as possible to the stuffed caricatures which one usually meets with, and in which the natural character of the bird is entirely lost.

Bodily Carriage.—Instead of giving all sorts of rules about turning out the toes, and straightening up the body, and holding the shoulders back, all of which are impracticable to many, because soon forgotten, or productive of a feeling of awkwardness and discomfort which procures a willing omission, all that is necessary to secure the object is to hold up the head and move on, letting the head and shoulders take care of themselves. Walk with the chin but slightly above a horizontal line, or with your eyes directed to things a little higher than your own head. In this way you walk properly, pleasurably, and without any feeling of restraint or awkwardness. If any of you wish to be aided in securing this habitual carriage of body, accustom yourself to carry your hands behind you, one hand grasping the opposite wrist.

Englishmen are admired the world over for their full chests, broad shoulders, sturdy frames, and manly bearing. This position of body is a favorite with them—in the simple promenade in the garden or gallery, in attending [illegible] a crowded street, in standing at the [illegible] in public worship. Many persons spend a large part of their waking existence in the sitting position. A single rule, well attended to in this connection, would be of incalculable value to multitudes. Use chairs with the old-fashioned straight backs, a little inclining backwards, and sit with the lower portion of the body close against the back of the chair at the seat. Any one who tries it will observe in a moment a grateful support to the whole spine, and we see no reason why children should not be taught from the beginning to write, and sew, and knit in a position requiring the lower portion of the body and shoulders to touch the back of the chair at the same time. A very common position in sitting, especially among men, is with the shoulders against the chair back, with a space of several inches between the chair back and the lower portion of the spine, giving the body the position of a half hoop; it is the instantaneous, instinctive, and almost universal position assumed by any consumptive on sitting down, unless counteracted by an effort of the will; hence parents should regard such a position in their children with apprehension, and should rectify it at once.—*Rural New Yorker.*

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2[illegible], 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE.

BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2[illegible], 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties [illegible] Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21-30t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NOTICE.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

[illegible]

10-21-30t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

NOTICE.

KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2[illegible], 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, [illegible] that the stockholders of the Kensington Bank in the County of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; [illegible] the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.

10-21 C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the Banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to organize and convert the said bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. And the name of the said national association shall be "THE PENN NATIONAL BANK," and the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish the same thereof for thirty days in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and [illegible] by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864.

10-21-30t JAMES RUSSELL, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.

OUTSIDE LINE.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

NEW FREIGHT LINE

FOR NEW YORK,

and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New England, sailing every

TUESDAY,

THURSDAY,

AND SATURDAY,

from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 3 P. M.

For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to

WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,

11-16 3m No. 2 0 North Wharves.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, November 26.

ETNA, Saturday, December 3.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..........$100 00 Steerage..........$40 00

First Cabin to London 105 00 Steerage to London...... [illegible]

First Cabin to Paris.. 100 00 Steerage to Paris...... [illegible]

First Cabin to Hamburg 100 00 Steerage to Hamburg.... [illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $100, $120, $150. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, November 26, 1864.

The steamer NORMAN will sail from Philadelphia on Saturday, November 26, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., and steamer SAXON [illegible] for the present.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to

HENRY WINSOR & CO.,

1st-17 No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, November 15.

The British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain C. F. Pool, will sail for the above port on the 15th November.

Steerage $25 in currency.

THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,

10-28 No. 101 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

DIRECT NORTHERN RAILROAD ROUTE!

PHILADELPHIA TO NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRAL AND WESTERN NEW YORK, BUFFALO AND THE LAKES.

By Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, Belvidere, and Delaware Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and Erie Railway.

Only two changes between Philadelphia and Buffalo.

No changes in the night.

207 MILES OF BROAD GAUGE!

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on the night end of the route.

Going North.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M., from the Kensington Depot of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad; change at Manunka Chunk to the broad gauge cars of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Great Bend to the Erie Railway, arriving at Buffalo at 5·25 A. M.

Going South.—Take the Erie Railway Express from Buffalo at 10·20 P. M.; change at Great Bend to the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Manunka Chunk to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad train, which goes through to Philadelphia, arriving at 6·30 P. M.

Passengers going north dine at Delaware Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 12·20 P. M., and have time for supper at Great Bend, where the last change is made at 6·30 P. M. Those going South make the first change at Great Bend at 6·35 A. M., and have time for breakfast before taking Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train; dine at Delaware at 1·40 P. M.

Through Tickets to and from Buffalo, Dunkirk, Rochester, Elmira, Ithaca, Oswego, Binghampton, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Delaware Water Gap, &c.

Fare between Philadelphia and Buffalo, $11.

Ask for tickets via Great Bend.

9-2-1m WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH,

PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,

THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

FARE $2.

EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. 8-29-tf

W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mail Train leaves..........................8·00 A. M.

Express Train leaves......................10·30 P. M.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents—

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.

J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. HOUSTON,

General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

LEWIS L. HOUPT,

General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH D. POTTS,

1st-17 General Manager, Williamsport.

READING RAILROAD.—FOR THE CONvenience of visitors and others visiting "Camp Discharge," near Spring Mill, a special Sunday passenger train will run between Philadelphia and Pottstown until further notice, commencing Sunday, November 13, 1864, leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 1·30 P. M., and returning from Phoenixville at 10 A. M. and 5·30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

G. A. NICOLLS,

11-12-12t General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 1/2, [illegible] P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, [illegible] P. M.

The 8·20 down, and the 3 1/2 and 5 1/2 trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 9, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3 1/2, 5 3/4, 7, 9 and 10 1/2 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·10 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1 1/2, 3, 4 1/2, 5 3/4, 6 1/4, 8·05, and 11 1/2 P. M.

Leave Norristown, 5 1/2, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M., 1 1/2, 4 1/2, 6 1/4 and 8 1/2 P. M.

The 5 1/4 P. M. train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshohocken only.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1 1/2, 3, 4 1/2, 5 3/4, 6 1/4, 8·05, and 11 1/2 P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8·20, 9 1/2, 11 1/2 A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 9 1/2 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,

my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT, &c.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, November 14, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the NEW DEPOT, THIRD Street, above Thompson, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.

At [illegible] A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 1·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

This train reaches Easton at 6·45 P. M., and makes close connection with the New Jersey Central for New York.

At 4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

At 5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

Passengers can secure their tickets at the Ticket Office, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 and [illegible] A. M., and 6·25 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 7·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at [illegible] P. M.

Bethlehem's Express, [illegible] will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.

9-10 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, November 13, 1864, Passenger Trains leave Philadelphia for

Baltimore at 4·05 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 3·30 P. M. and 10·20 P. M.

Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·00, 5·30 and 11·00 P. M.

Wilmington at 4·05 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·00, 5·30, 10·20 and 11·00 P. M.

New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Milford at 8·05 A. M.

Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·25 A. M. (Express), 1·10, 5·05, 6·35, and 10·25 P. M.

Wilmington at 1·48, 7·15, 8·15 A. M., 12·24, 1·20, 2·30, 4·41, 6·20, 8·30, and 10·00 P. M.

Salisbury at 11·45 A. M.

Milford at 2·50 P. M.

Dover at 6·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

New Castle at 6·50 A. M., and 5·10 P. M.

Chester at 8·15, 9·05 A. M., 1·00, 2·15, 5·00, 7·20, 9·10 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 11·20 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8·50 A. M., 3·02 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 9·00 A. M., 9·25 A. M., 3·25, 4·35, and 11·40 P. M.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—

Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·40 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Only at 4·05 A. M., 10·20 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·05 A. M., 10·20, and 11·00 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—TEN DAILY TRAINS—PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG—350 MILES!

The Ticket Office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is now located at the New Passenger Depot of the Company, THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

On and after MONDAY, October 31, 1864, trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—

8·00 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN, with the following connections:—Arrive at WEST CHESTER INTERSECTION 9·05 A. M., and connect with West Chester Railroad, arriving at West Chester 9·55 A. M. At DOWNINGTOWN 9·28 A. M., connecting with train for Waynesburg, and reaching there 11·10 A. M. At COLUMBIA 11·20 A. M., connecting with Northern Central Railroad, and reaching York at 2·50 P. M., Hanover Junction 3·30 P. M., Hanover 4·45 P. M., and Gettysburg 6·15 P. M. Also, with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, leaving at 2·00 P. M. Arrive at HARRISBURG 1·20 P. M., connecting with Northern Central trains North, thus:—Leave Harrisburg 1·45 P. M., arrive at Sunbury 4·02 P. M., Milton 5·03 P. M., Williamsport 6·15 P. M., Lock Haven 7·00 P. M. [Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., reach Elmira at 10·45 P. M., and Buffalo at 8·15 A. M.] [Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Beach Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg train at Northumberland.] At HARRISBURG, for points South on Northern Central Railway, leave at 1·30 P. M., arrive York 2·57 P. M., Hanover Junction 3·30 P. M., Hanover 4·45 P. M., and Gettysburg 6·15 P. M. At HARRISBURG, for points in Cumberland Valley, leaving at 1·40 P. M., arrive Carlisle 2·53 P. M., Chambersburg 4·25 P. M., and Hagerstown 6·15 P. M. At TYRONE 6·14 P. M., connecting with Bald Eagle Valley Train, leaving at 7·00 P. M., and arriving at Bellefonte at 9·00 P. M. At ALTOONA 7·40 P. M., connecting with Branch train for Hollidaysburg, reaching there 8·25 P. M. At CRESSON 8·28 P. M., connecting with Branch train for Ebensburg, arriving there 9·30 P. M. At PITTSBURG 1·30 A. M., and there connecting for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

10·00 A. M.

PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1, arriving at Paoli at 11·35 A. M.

11·10 A. M.

FAST LINE connects at LANDISVILLE 2·40 P. M., with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, arriving at Lititz 3·10 P. M., Ephrata 3·35 P. M., and Reading at 4·35 P. M. At HARRISBURG, with an Accommodation Train on Northern Central Railway, for Sunbury and intermediate points, reaching Sunbury at 6·50 P. M. At HARRISBURG with train on Cumberland Valley for Carlisle, arriving there at 2·15 P. M. Arrives at Pittsburg 1·00 A. M., and there makes close connection for all Western points.

1·00 P. M.

PARKESBURG ACCOMMODATION, arrives at Parkesburg at 3·25 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations.

2·30 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, makes connection at Downingtown at 4·04 P. M., with train on Waynesburg Branch, leaving at 4·30 P. M., and arriving at Waynesburg at 6·00 P. M. At COLUMBIA, at 6·23 P. M., with Northern Central Railway for York, leaving Wrightsville 7 P. M., and arriving at York 7·40 P. M. Arrives at Harrisburg at 7·45 P. M.

4·00 P. M.

EMIGRANT ACCOMMODATION, from No. 137 Dock street, daily, except Sunday—Arrives at Harrisburg, 3·45 A. M.; Tyrone, 9·47 A. M.; Altoona, 9·20 P. M.; and Pittsburg, 11·00 P. M. Those who are comfortable, and conveniences of families going West, will find the rates low, and have all their baggage, for which checks are given, forwarded by the same train. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent, 137 Dock street. Between Harrisburg and Pittsburg a first class car is attached to this train for local travel.

4·00 P. M.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, reaches Lancaster at 7·25 P. M., and reaches Columbia at 8·10 P. M.

5·30 P. M.

PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2, reaches Paoli at 6·50 P. M.

8·00 P. M.

PITTSBURG AND ERIE EXPRESS, with the following connections:—Arrive Harrisburg 12·25 A. M.; Sunbury, 3·25 A. M.; Northumberland, 3·35 A. M.; Milton, 4·05 A. M.; Williamsport, 5·00 A. M.; Lock Haven, 6·55 A. M.; Emporium, 10·12 A. M.; St. Mary's, 11·42 A. M.; Corry, 3·52 P. M.; and Erie, 5·55 P. M. [At Corry close connection is made with Oil Creek R. R. for Titusville and Shaffer's, the present terminus of the Road, thence by Stage or Boat for Oil City and Franklin.] [Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Beech Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg train at Northumberland.] [Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., reach Elmira at 1·55 P. M., and Buffalo at 9·20 P. M.] At HARRISBURG, with Northern Central Railway, for the South, leaving at 2·50 A. M., arrives York, 4·10 A. M.; Hanover Junction, 4·45 A. M.; leaves Hanover Junction 9·50 A. M.; arrives Hanover, 11·00 A. M., and Gettysburg, 1·25 P. M. At HUNTINGDON, 7·20 A. M., with train on Broad Top R. R., arriving Hopewell ——— A. M., Dudley ——— A. M., connecting thence by Stage for Bedford. At TYRONE, 8·14 A. M., connecting with train on Bald Eagle Valley Road, leaving Tyrone at 8·40 A. M., arrive Bellefonte, 11·15 A. M., and Howard, 12·20 P. M. Leaving Tyrone on Clearfield R. R. at 8·55 A. M. and arriving Philipsburg, 11·00 A. M. At CRESSON, 7·24 A. M., connecting with branch train for Ebensburg, and arriving there, 12·30 P. M. At BLAIRSVILLE INTERSECTION, 9·52 A. M., connecting with branch train which arrives Blairsville, 10·10 A. M., and Indiana, 11·45 A. M. [This train also connects at Blairsville with West Pennsylvania R. R., arriving Saltsburg, 11·20 A. M.] Arrives PITTSBURG at 12·00 P. M., and connects for all points West.

10·45 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, stops only at Downingtown, Lancaster, Middletown, Marysville, Newport, Mifflin, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Altoona, Gallitzin, and Conemaugh. At HUNTINGDON, with Broad Top R. R., leaving there at 7·10 A. M., and arriving at Dudley ——— A. M., Hopewell ——— A. M., and thence by Stage to Bedford. At ALTOONA at 8·15 A. M., [illegible] Pittsburg, [illegible] connecting with through trains on all the diverging roads from that point. North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad.

For further information, apply at the Passenger Station, corner of THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philada.

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES—New Arrangement.—On and after SUNDAY, November 1, 1864, trains will leave from Walnut Street Pier as follows:—

For Cape May and all places south of Millville at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate places south of Glassboro at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Glassboro at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 4 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Cape May at 5 A. M. and 11·45 A. M.

Millville at 9·10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

Salem at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M.

Woodbury at 5 A. M., and 8·37 A. M., and 4·45 P. M., and 3·10 P. M. to Glassboro only.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY

Will attend to all the usual branches of Express Business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country any article intrusted to them. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1864. [11-1]

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

Will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation........ [illegible]

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express........ 3 00

At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation........ 2 25

At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express........ [illegible]

At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation Freight and Passenger)........ 1 75

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket........ 2 25

2d Class do........ 1 50

At 7 1/2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket........ [illegible]

2d Class do........ [illegible]

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 3 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate stations, at 5 P. M.

For Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington, at 7 P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express........ 3 00

At 4·30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express........ 3 00

At 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express........ 3 00

At 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York........ 3 25

The 6·45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

For Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.

For Lambertville at 5 P. M. and intermediately.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M. and 12 midnight.

For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 6, and 8 P. M.

For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

November 11, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE.

From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7, 10, and 11·30 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 5, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3 1/2 P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12 1/2 o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route. When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,

Jal tf Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,

AND

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·25 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·03 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·35 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·05 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M., and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., passing Reading at 1 noon and 1·25 A. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·00 and 8·00 A. M., passing Reading at 4·41 and 10·05 A. M., and arriving at New York at 10·15 A. M. and 4·40 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M.

Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·10 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·00 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 7·40 A. M. and 5 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road, will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. LEAVE WESTWARD.

[illegible]

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.

Passengers go through without change of cars.

1st HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 7·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·50 P. M.

Cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway [illegible] street) will convey Passengers to and from the Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and [illegible] P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.

1st-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

THIRD EDITION

MOSEBY'S MOVEMENTS.

EXCITEMENT AT HAGERSTOWN.

Another Accident on the Potomac.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Parties arriving here from Hagerstown, Maryland, state that some alarm is felt there lest Moseby should make a dash across the river to burn Hagerstown, as he has threatened to do it, and prisoners who have fallen into our hands recently say that it is the intention of the Rebels to do so in retaliation for the destruction of the property in the Valley.

This fear has been increased by an attempt several nights ago to fire the Court House, which is situated in the very heart of the town. It was discovered in time, however, to prevent a serious conflagration. Arms have been furnished to citizens, and companies have been formed in the county for home protection.

It appears to be the determination of the Union citizens to defend themselves from guerilla depredations, and a number of them have volunteered as scouts. Scouting parties are out day and night.

The retreat of Early will doubtless cause Moseby to seek another field of operations.

On Wednesday night a collision occurred near Point Lookout, between the *Dragon* and the *Freeborn*, gunboats of the Potomac Flotilla, whereby the bow and apron of the latter were knocked off causing her to leak badly. By the use of pumps she was kept afloat until she arrived at Saint Inigoes, where she was beached.

FROM MOBILE BAY.

The Fleet Collected There.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The transport *California*, from Mobile Bay, on the 8th instant, has arrived. She left in Mobile Bay the United States steamers *Hartford*, *Richmond*, *Lackawanna*, *Monongahela*, *Kennebec*, and *Metacomet*; and the monitors *Chickasaw*, *Manhattan*, and *Winnebago*. Left at Key West United States steamers *Proteus*, *Lagamore*, *Conemaugh*, *Dale*, and *Magnolia*.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

THE SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—It is now thought that Mr. Fessenden will give notice that he will not issue any more gold bonds, but will commit the sale of a new currency loan to some banking house. The message of the Secretary of the Treasury will contain some very important recommendations respecting the purchasing of cotton in the South.

FEDERAL REVERSE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

General Alvin C. Gillem's First Defeat.

BATTLE AT BULL'S GAP.

Enemy's Force Ten Thousand Men.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19, 2·40 A. M.—Intelligence deemed reliable, but the accuracy of which cannot be determined to-night, says that very recently the Rebel General Breckinridge, with ten thousand men, attacked General Gillem near Bull's Gap, and, after a desperate fight, the latter was defeated, with a loss of four hundred prisoners. The number killed and wounded is not stated.

No fears of an invasion of Kentucky, as a consequence of this reverse, are apprehended, as the military authorities are fully prepared to meet any advance of such a force into the State.

REBEL REPORTS.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Breckinridge is not only intellectually great, but he is as brave as the bravest, and seems to have learned the art of war by intuition. Like Forrest, he is ever able to accomplish what others deem impossible. In East Tennessee he has at a single blow swept away the prestige of what the Yankees claim as a great victory. The following despatch received at the War Department last night speaks for itself, and hardly needed the brief preface we give it:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, November 15.—Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—General Breckinridge reports that on the night of the 13th he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy attempted to retreat. About one o'clock on the 14th, with Vaughn's and Duke's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stands of colors, six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, ambulances with medical supplies, &c., were captured.

R. E. LEE.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 19.

Sherman's Army Prepared for a Long March.

A private in Sherman's army, writing to a friend, says that every man had been supplied with two pairs of shoes, and that the general preparations were for a sixty days' campaign, but that none knew of the destination of the army.

Thanksgiving Dinners for Soldiers.

Extensive preparations are making by various parties to supply Grant's armies with Thanksgiving dinners. The Governor of New Hampshire has authorized the furnishing of the needful supplies to the soldiers from that State regardless of expense.

Destruction of a Rebel Fishery.

Rear-Admiral Stirling communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of the destruction of a valuable Rebel fishery on Marsh Island, north of the Ocklokonee river, Florida, by an expedition from the steamer *Stars and Stripes*, on the morning of October 19.

The fishery, which was a large and valuable one to the Confederacy, was entirely destroyed, and sixteen prisoners captured, without any loss on our side.

Captures by our Blockaders.

The following captures are reported to the Department:—

The English schooner *Lucy*, with an assorted cargo, by the United States schooner *Seabird*. The crew all escaped to the shore in small boats, except one man, who was too drunk to move or say anything.

She was from Bahia, and cleared for Matamoras. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Schmidt, commanding the United States steamer *Nita*, reports the capture of an unknown schooner on October 24. The crew also escaped to the shore in small boats, and fired the schooner, but the flames were soon extinguished.

A small sloop, no name, was captured October 24th, by the sloop *Rosalie*. All the capturing vessels are attached to the East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The steamers *City of Baltimore* and *Pennsylvania* sailed for Liverpool at noon to-day with $1,450,000 in specie.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

There is considerable talk here about the coming policy of the Government. It is believed General Butler, whilst passing through Baltimore, strongly intimated to some personal friends that an offer would be made at the proper time, not far distant, which would give the Rebels the last chance of laying down their arms and coming back, but they could only do this by an utter abandonment of their treasonable course.

The door will be widely opened to them to re-enter as brethren, and bury the hatchet. If they refuse, the war will be waged with tenfold more vigor upon our part than it ever has been, and no cessation until all traitors, leaders, and evil spirits of rebellion are literally subjugated, utterly wiped out, and the whole nation made one again under the omnipotent Stars and Stripes.

Mrs. Hotchins is still in prison awaiting her sentence, which it is supposed will be severe.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Late Activity in the Valley—Another Account of Early's Movements and Sheridan's Counter Movements—The Gallant Conduct of our Cavalry.

REBEL ORDERS TO MOVE.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, November 15, 1864.—On the morning of the 11th, General Early gave orders for a general forward movement of his army. On his right was Lomax's Division of Cavalry, moving via Front Royal, to strike General Sheridan's flank as soon as the main Rebel attack was made in front, under the personal superintendence of General Early himself.

On the left of the Rebel line there was one whole division of cavalry, formerly Fitz Lee's, said to be yet commanded by Rosser, and some scattering mounted regiments that had lately come from the Department of Southwestern Virginia—General Breckinridge's command. The Rebel cavalry on the left moved on the graded road and the middle road. Early's infantry force kept right and left of the valley pike.

Lomax took the Winchester and Front Royal pike, as before stated. In this order the Rebels crossed Cedar creek—right, left, and centre. By night Lomax had got up to Ninevah, on the Front Royal pike; Early had got well on towards Newtown, and the Rebel cavalry on the Rebel left equally well advanced.

EARLY DETERMINED TO ATTACK, BUT CHANGES HIS MIND.

That evening General Early attacked us from his centre and left with his cavalry. No doubt this Rebel movement was intended as a reconnoissance to expedite operations on the following day. If it was intended as such, Early's men, after having run into our "lead mills," retreated to the rear in haste, having got "important information," to wit:—That if the Yankees were not as numerous as before, they certainly fired as many bullets.

Evidently Early had attached much faith to the reports he had received of the Yankee army being weakened, for that very night he maintained his position, and brought over to this side of the creek all his artillery trains, and in fact the whole of his army. He even established his own headquarters close to Newtown, and a very short distance from General Sheridan's.

While this was going on General Sheridan had resolved on a move of a certain kind. As the morning of the 12th broke activity manifested itself in the camps of the cavalry divisions. They had orders to move.

General Powell's Division, which was on the left of the cavalry line, was to move forward on the Front Royal and Winchester pike road to the junction of the Newtown and White Post road. General Merritt was to move forward on the valley pike, while General Custer was to move forward in the country on the right of the pike. Thus there was to be a general cavalry reconnoissance and attack.

Powell's Division moved on as ordered, and in accordance with orders subsequently received, massed his command about a mile beyond the Opequan, right and left of the pike. He then waited there for further orders until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At this time Colonel Tibbets' Brigade, by General Powell's order, moved forward and found the enemy near Ninevah. A brisk skirmish ensued, during which General Powell rode forward and selected a good field to charge over in rear of the position then being held by Colonel Tibbets.

Having done this, he ordered Colonel Carhart's Brigade forward to the edge of the ground he had selected for charging over, moving in columns of squadrons, and then deploying into one continuous line. This accomplished, the next was to order Colonel Tibbets to retire, which he did, and in such a manner as to allow the other brigade (Carhart's) to come up in line on his left, making the whole line stretch right and left of the pike or main road.

A major on General Early's staff and a captain of McCausland's staff are among the killed. Colonel Radford, of the 22d Virginia (Rebel) Cavalry, was also killed.

Among the prisoners are the following named officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Gibson, Major Benjamin F. Anklin, Captain William A. Lackey, Captain W. S. Lardy, Captain Robert Gear, First Lieutenant O. T. Burns, and Lieutenants James A. Herner, John Blankenship, William A. Glassock, J. R. Adams, John F. Headen, L. R. Skinner, W. H. Walker, Jr., James W. Crawford, A. J. White, A. Kitterman, J. T. Grasedose, W. P. Aiken, S. H. Weir, and E. G. Vertigan.

On one of the flags taken is the motto "God armeth the patriot." A cavalryman looking at and reading this, added, "And helps the Yankees to take battle flags." The color belonged to the 11th Virginia Cavalry (Rebel).

The Rebel force engaged against us comprises the following regiments:—14th, 17th, 12th, 22d, 21st, 20th, 37th, Virginia Cavalry; 1st Maryland Cavalry; 14th and 62d Virginia Infantry, and Early's Horse Artillery.

A detachment of Powell's Division having followed the enemy to a point two miles beyond Front Royal, and failing to overtake them, the division returned to camp.

In consequence of the above movement, which was in a measure an unexpected one, and not particularly prepared for in the general cavalry movement, General Powell failed to co-operate with Everett's Division, moving on the valley pike. For the reason just stated, Merritt could not move forward until towards evening.

At this time he did so, and encountered the enemy near Newtown, coming in plain sight of the enemy's camp fires. Quite a brisk skirmish was the result of General Merritt's movement. He made several attempts to flank the enemy, but always found the latter with a line deployed longer than his own. In this skirmish we lost about thirty killed and wounded. General Merritt got within three quarters of a mile of General Early's headquarters, and at one time found a portion of Kershaw's Division opposed to him. In accordance with orders from cavalry headquarters, General Merritt discontinued pressing the enemy and returned to camp.

CUSTER'S PART IN THE AFFAIR.

We will now turn to General Custer, who operated on two roads—the graded road, a road to the right of the pike, and the Middle road, another road to the right of the graded road, and over towards North Mountain. At nine o'clock in the morning General Custer's 2d Brigade moved forward on the Middle road; the 1st Brigade did the same on the graded road.

The 2d Brigade became engaged with the enemy first, in heavy skirmish. This lasted for over two hours, during which time General Custer, in person, with the 1st Brigade, moved up on the left on the graded road. The two brigades getting about equally advanced and on a line with each other, the 2d Brigade charged with its whole force, and drove the Rebels for over two miles. At this point the Rebels were reinforced by a brigade kept until then in reserve. This united force in turn charged our men, who were compelled to give way before the very superior force opposed to them.

On the left of the line, General Custer was decidedly successful, driving the enemy back to Cedar creek and four miles beyond it. In consequence of his having gotten so far around the flank of the Rebel force that drove back his right, the Rebels were compelled to give way and fall back too. As they did so the opposing brigade followed up, and the whole movement was ended as soon as the two brigades got in line on the south side of the creek.

Having taken twenty-seven prisoners, and did all that could be done that day, Custer's Division, as did the other divisions, returned to camp. In the movement this division lost thirty-five wounded and a few killed.

Colonel Hull, of the 2d New York Cavalry, was among those killed. Major Wyman, of the the 18th New Hampshire, was wounded. Captain McClellan, of the 22d New York, was wounded in the arm.

EARLY RETREATS.

This ended the general cavalry movement of the day. General Early meantime waited on this side of Cedar creek in quietness during the earlier part of the morning of the 12th. Receiving, during the morning in question, positive information that our army had not been weakened, he commenced to retreat about two o'clock that afternoon by first sending back his trains and artillery to Fisher's Hill. As the three respective cavalry attacks were made he believed a general engagement might follow during the night, and therefore gave orders for a quick movement—in other words, a retreat as rapidly as possible—and he abandoned the idea of attacking General Sheridan with success.

HE OCCUPIES FISHER'S HILL.

The main part of General Early's army got back to Fisher's Hill about 10 o'clock the same night.

OUR CAVALRY OPERATIONS OF THE 13TH INST.

On the morning of the 13th inst. the three cavalry divisions were again moved forward, and found that the enemy had entirely retreated to Fisher's Hill. Powell's Division went to Front Royal without meeting with opposition; General Merritt went to Strasburg with a like result, and General Custer moved on the middle road in about the same way.

IN THE FIELD, November 16.—The enemy was last heard of, with the main portion of his army, at or near Woodstock.

In the absence of General Merritt, who has received a short leave and gone North, General Devin commands the First Cavalry Division.

Colonel Kidd has been permanently assigned to the command of the brigade in General Merritt's Division, formerly commanded by General Custer.

A GLORIOUS RECORD FOR THE SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

The following is a list of property captured and destroyed by the 2d Cavalry Division, since August 1, 1864:—

Thirteen cannon captured.
Ten caissons captured.
One battery forge captured.
Twenty-five wagons captured.
Five ambulances captured.
7000 head of cattle captured.
2000 head of beef cattle captured.
1000 sets of horse equipments captured.
Ninety-two sets of artillery harness captured.
Seventy-five sets of wagon harness captured.
Ten sets of ambulance harness captured.
Three caissons destroyed.
Forty wagons destroyed.
Five ambulances destroyed.
700,000 rounds of ammunition destroyed.
2000 stand of small arms destroyed.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Flour has advanced [illegible]; sales of 11,500 bbls. at [illegible] for State, [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for Southern. Wheat has advanced [illegible]; sales unimportant. Corn advanced [illegible]; sales of [illegible] bush. at $1·81. Beef firm. Mess Pork unchanged. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Cumberland preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 71½; New York Central, 118; Pennsylvania Coal, 190½; Reading, 136¾; Hudson River, 119; Canton Co., 33; Missouri 6s, 61; Erie, 95; One-year Certificates, 96½; Treasury 7·30s, [illegible]; 10·40s, [illegible]; 5·20s, Coupons, 103½; Gold 217¼; since the board 219.

BALTIMORE, November 19.—Flour dull and heavy; sales of 700 bbls. at $11 for Howard street, super. Wheat advanced [illegible]. Corn firm; sales of 3000 bushels of new white and yellow at $1·75. Whisky steady at $1·80.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For additional City Intelligence see third page.)

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 44. Noon, 47. 1 P. M. 46. Wind, N. by E.

THE IRON INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—It will be remembered that on the 19th of October an important meeting of the railroad iron manufacturers of the United States was held in this city, at which valuable statistics were presented, showing, among other things, that the estimated capacity of railroad iron mills of this country for 1864 equals the estimated annual consumption of such iron. The meeting also considered the plan of uniting the iron interests of the country, and adjourned to meet on the 16th of this month, in the meantime inviting all iron producers to co-operate in an effort to enlighten the Government upon the legislation needed to protect at all times the great iron interests of the United States.

The meeting convened at the appointed time at the Board of Trade Rooms. There was a large attendance of the iron men of the country, particularly those of Western Pennsylvania.

After the reading of several reports from committees, one of which embodied a memorial to Congress, the meeting proceeded to revise the old American Iron Association, which, though not entirely dead in organization, has yet been wholly inactive for six or eight years. It was resolved to reorganize under the name of "The American Iron and Steel Association." This Association, now brought into a live condition, and composed of the most active and influential concerns in the iron interest, bids fair to bring about a more satisfactory conclusion in reference to the settlement of our home policy than ever, and we shall look with interest for the result of their efforts.

GOODS STORED IN YARDS.—The following late interesting decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 12th instant is at hand in reply to mine of the 15th.

From your letter, and the printed instructions inclosed, I understand that "warehouse receipts" for goods in yards are subject to stamp duty of 25 cents each.

Please inform if I am correct in my understanding of your letter.

REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, September 21, 1864.—Sir:—I reply to your letter of the 19th instant, that your understanding of my letter of the 15 h instant is correct, viz., that warehouse receipts for goods stored in yards are subject to a stamp duty of 25 cents. Very respectfully,

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Dep. Com.

THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR SHERIDAN'S ARMY.—The plan inaugurated by the Union League of furnishing the gallant army of General Sheridan with a suitable thanksgiving dinner is in an active state, and rapidly approaching towards completion. On account of the impossibility of some of our citizens going to the markets and procuring turkeys, beef, &c., the League will receive donations in money of such of any of our citizens who desire to contribute to the object. Money will be received by Mr. C. R. Whipple, at the League House, or Mr. George T. Lewis, at the Soldiers' Home, in Twentieth street. We call attention to the advertisement in another column.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—James Loftus, who was arrested upon the charge of illegal voting in the Twenty-fourth Ward, not being a resident thereof, had a further hearing before Alderman Miller and was committed for trial.

☞ COMMERCIAL EDUCATION AND Its Influence on the Country.—PETER COOPER, Esq., of New York, the well known philanthropist and merchant prince, will deliver an address at Bryant, Stratton & Bannister's National Commercial College, Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on TUESDAY Evening, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, on the occasion of dedicating the new College Rooms. Subject—"Commercial Education and its Influence on Society." An invitation is extended to all who may wish to attend. 11-18

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE DUNKARD CREEK

OIL COMPANY.

The above named Company, incorporated in 1861, with a capital of

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Divided into

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES,

PAR VALUE TEN DOLLARS,

Have an integral tract of territory of

EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE ACRES,

situated on Dunkard creek, midway between its source and point of confluence with the Monongahela river, in Greene county, Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND is the President of the Company; T. S. MORRIS PEROT, Treasurer; and BENJAMIN RILEY, Secretary.

The whole stock was disposed of several weeks ago, the capital paid in, and the work of developing the property is being vigorously prosecuted.

As many persons have confounded the

DUNKARD OIL COMPANY

With the

DUNKARD CREEK OIL COMPANY,

IT IS DUE TO THE PUBLIC

to state that the above named Corporations are two totally different and distinct concerns, as respects capital, property, and [illegible]. 11

FOURTH EDITION

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of a Distinguished Refugee.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Seventy Bounty-Jumpers Sent to the Front.

OFFICIAL ARMY CHANGE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Mrs. Annie Butler, wife of the absconding Confederate States Treasurer, who succeeded in making his way to Norfolk, passed through here yesterday on her way to join her husband. Mrs. Butler made two attempts to escape from Richmond, the first time she was captured and taken back, but she finally succeeded in making her way to Point Lookout, and was brought up to this city yesterday in the mailboat *Dictator*.

The seventy bounty-jumpers who deserted and went over to the enemy, but who were recaptured in Kentucky by our forces, and who arrived here several days ago, were to-day sent in irons to General Patrick, at City Point, to await trial by court-martial. They were under charge of Lieutenant George W. Tipton and a detachment of men of the 10th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

Major Robert M. Littler, Assistant Provost Marshal of the Military District of Washington, with headquarters at Georgetown, has been relieved by Captain Judson M. Cross, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and ordered to Augusta, Me., there to assume the duties of Assistant Provost Marshal-General, Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer, and Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service for the State of Maine.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Rebels Refuse to Exchange Papers.

SIGNIFICANT OF SHERMAN'S SUCCESS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the Rebels yesterday refused to exchange papers. This is considered positive proof that Sherman is successfully accomplishing his movement southward. The Rebels never have suppressed news unfavorable to us.

☞ REV. DR. KIRK, OF BOSTON, WILL preach in Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, TENTH Street, below Spruce, To-morrow at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS!!!

SIZE 21x27.

OVER 200 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

MEDIUM PHOTOGRAPHS!!!

SIZE 10x14.

OVER 600 VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS!!!

PLAIN AND COLORED,

LARGEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

IMMENSE STOCK, ALL SIZES AND STYLES,

OF

Rustic Frames,
Walnut Frames,
Rosewood Frames,
Gilt Frames,
Passe Partouts.

All Books Sold Less than Retail Price!

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!

Over 500 styles of Photograph Albums, many of them ENTIRELY NEW in this market, holding from

13 TO 400 PICTURES,

ALL SOLD AT A LARGE DISCOUNT FROM MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

PITCHER'S

CHEAP STORE,

11-10-3t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-22 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

"SPEEDY AND NOISELESS."

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE!

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

OFFICE, No. 720 CHESNUT ST.,

(Opposite the Masonic Hall).

This Machine is the triumph of perfection in Sewing Machines, combining many rare and valuable improvements not possessed by any other Machine.

Having neither CAM or COG WHEEL, it is emphatically a noiseless machine.

THREE SIZES ARE MANUFACTURED.

FAMILY MACHINE, SMALL MANUFACTURING, AND LARGE MANUFACTURING.

The public are invited to examine this Machine at their Agency, No. 720 CHESNUT Street.

Soldiers' Wives and Widows furnished with Machines on accommodating terms. 10-29-stuth1m

STOVES! STOVES!

SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.

Entire Stock of Stoves.

SILVER'S GAS CONSUMING STOVES.

These superior Stoves are well known; we are selling them off very low, at manufacturers' prices. Also SHEET IRON OVEN STOVES, 20 per cent. lower than regular prices, at

McKNIGHT'S,

11-15-1m FIFTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with Organic *Weakness* requires the aid of medicine *to strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leuchorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in *"Male"* or *"Female," from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. *"Immediate"* in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once*.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his *Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity*.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.

Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-tuths 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.......................Director

GALA EXTRA FAREWELL DAY OF OPERA.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Nov. 19th, 1864,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
Gounod's Grand Opera, in five acts,
FAUST, ENTIRE.
Doors open at 1, to commence at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all parts of the house One Dollar.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 19th,
GALA FAREWELL OPERA NIGHT.
Souvenir Programme of White Satin and Crimson.
A programme of absolutely unequal[illegible] strength.
(For the first time in any Opera House in America,
The first and second acts of Gounod's new Opera,
MIREILLE.

With the
GRAND FINALE and the GRAND M[illegible]
Ramon.......................Mr. ISIDORE LEHMAN
Mireille.......................Mad. JOHANNA ROTTER
Andreloun.......................Mr. ANTON GRAFF
Vincent.......................Signor GUISEPPE TAMARO
Taven.......................Mad. MARGARET ZIMMERMAN
Urias.......................Mr. HEINRICH STEINECKE
Clemence.......................Mad. LAROCHE
Peasants, Pilgrims, etc.
In addition the three last Grand Acts of
ROBERT LE DIABLE, by Meyerbeer.
ROBERT.......................Mr. FRANZ HIMMER
BERTRAM.......................Mr. KARL FORMES
ALICE.......................Mad. JOHANNA ROTTER
PRINCESS.......................Mad. BERTHA JOHANNSEN
ELENA.......................Miss THERESA WOOD
[illegible]
Seats may be secured at the regular prices at Gould's Music Store and at the Academy.
In announcing the last day of Grand German Opera, the director expresses his very high appreciation of the very liberal patronage which has greeted his season in Philadelphia.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.......................JOHN T. FORD.
(Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, Ford's New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria (Va.) Theatre.)
Mr. Ford takes pleasure in announcing that he has engaged this magnificent establishment
FOR SIX WEEKS,
For the express purpose of introducing
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
In his matchless personation of
CORIOLANUS,
In Shakespeare's tragedy of that title,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PHILADELPHIA.
Unusual care has been taken to render the difficult production of this
MASTERPIECE OF SHAKESPEARE
complete and perfect in all its dramatic and mechanical details.
MUCH OF THE SCENERY IS ENTIRELY NEW,
and from the pencil of the eminent scenic artist,
CHARLES S. GETZ, ESQ.
THE COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS,
WAR CHARIOTS,
WEAPONS, AND
PARAPHERNALIA,
were expressly manufactured for the play from correct historical designs, and it is thought will prove in their ensemble effect
SURPASSINGLY BEAUTIFUL.
It is an attempt to illustrate the power and beauty of Shakespeare's art, with every accessory which the most liberal enterprise can command from the highest theatrical skill, and the manager confidently hopes that the effort may be deemed worthy the patronage and the lasting remembrance of every lover of "The Bard of All Time."
THE CAST OF THE PLAY
is notably full and brilliant.
The tragedy concludes with
THE MURDER OF CORIOLANUS,
and a magnificent representation of his honorable
FUNERAL PYRE.
(☞ According to Plutarch, the Volscians, after the killing of Coriolanus, dressed him in his general's robes and laid his corpse on a magnificent bier, which was carried by such young officers as were most distinguished for their martial exploits. Before him were borne the spoils he had taken from the enemy, the crowns he had gained, and the plans of the cities he had taken. In this order his body was laid on the pile; when the pile was consumed they gathered up his ashes, which they interred on the spot, and erected a magnificent monument there.)
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission 50 and 25 cents.
Secured Seats 50 cents additional.
11-19-2t PHILIP WARREN, Treasurer.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 19,
LAST NIGHT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
Who will appear upon this occasion in her great character of
THE QUEEN OF THE CAMELIAS,
in Dumas' beautiful play, in five acts, of
CAMILLE;
Or, The Fate of a Coquette.
To conclude with the farce styled
A KISS IN THE DARK.
Monday Evening, November 21, first night of sensational drama, produced at a cost of two thousand dollars, called
PAUVRETTE; Or, UNDER THE SNOW.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
EIGHTEENTH NIGHT EIGHTEENTH NIGHT
Of the brilliant engagement of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 19,
SHANDY MAGUIRE,
LAW FOR LADIES,
AND
PAT'S BLUNDERS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
In Eight Characters.
MONDAY,
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 19,
A splendid bill offered, in which
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
will appear in a Male Character.
This Evening,
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar.......................Miss LUCILLE WESTERN
To conclude with the favorite Scotch drama of
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
On Monday will positively be produced the great Moral Drama, by C. W. Tayleure, Esq., entitled
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
Miss WESTERN as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.
Box office open from 9 till 3. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
S. W. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1864,
At half-past three o'clock,
SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB.
Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, PLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.
PROGRAMME.
Grand Trio in D Minor, Op. 49.......................Mendelssohn
Quartette, No. 1, in G.......................Mozart
Violin Solo, Concerto in E Minor.......................Rode
Quintette, Op. 4, in E Flat.......................Beethoven
Subscription list for the Season of Twenty-five Matinees is at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where engagements for public or private performances, in or out of town, can be made for the services of the Club. Proprietors of Schools can make special subscription terms. 11-18-4t
Single Tickets, to be had only at the door, Fifty Cents.

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK.
At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.
The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Ascensions from $2 to $5, according to altitude and time occupied. 11-16

FIRST LECTURE OF THE SEASON.
MR. DE CORDOVA
Will give his great Lecture on
Courtship and Marriage,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24,
(THANKSGIVING NIGHT),
AT
CONCERT HALL.
TICKETS 50 CENTS, or THREE FOR $1·00.
For sale at Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, Ashmead & Evans', and Concert Hall, three days in advance. Lecture at 8 o'clock. 11-15

CHRIST REJECTED.
This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-3m*

SANFORD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,
RACE STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.
SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED!
The Opera House Crowded with the Elite of the City!
HUNDREDS OF LADIES UNABLE TO GET SEATS!
THE COMPANY
Has met the approval of the audience.
THE VERDICT
Has been proclaimed!
A guarantee of permanence, the entertainment the best, and this to be the Temple of Minstrelsy.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence quarter before 8.
CARDS OF ADMISSION,
25 CENTS.
Orchestra.......................50 cents
Private Boxes, Dress Circle.......................$5
Private Boxes, Family Circle.......................$4 and $3
The Box Office will be open from 9 to 2 o'clock, for the sale of Secured Seats, and the Disposal of Private Boxes.

NATIONAL CIRCUS,
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MRS. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
Mr. F. H. ROSSTON.......................Equestrian Director.
SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON.
IMMENSE AUDIENCES AND GREAT EXCITEMENT.
IRREPRESSIBLE SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
During the week the celebrated EATON STONE, the SHERWOOD FAMILY, Mrs. WARNER (Mistress of the School of Menage), the DENZER BROTHERS, the great Batoutte Leaper, Mr. BACHELOR, the renowned TOM KING (the Master of the Classics), the inimitable Jester, S. STICKNEY, Jr., will appear in a variety of pleasing Gymnastic, Acrobatic, and Equestrian scenes, in which they have no rivals.
Admission.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents.
Performance commences every evening at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
This week's programme rich and attractive.

FORREST, OPERA, &c.
A STOCKHOLDER'S SEASON TICKET,
Carrying with it the privilege of admission to the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
up to the 3d day of July, 1865,
will be sold at a LOW PRICE.
Apply at
No. 12 N. DELAWARE Avenue,
11-18-2t* Up stairs.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.
Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-19-1m No. 631 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,

E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN,

Attorneys

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 808 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pensions, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.

Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. 11-1-1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, etc., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,

10 26 1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

MUCH EXCITEMENT

Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men

DODGING IN AND OUT

Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus [sel0-fs-tf

INFRINGING

On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always

GO FOR HIM

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW

INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste

Sold wholesale and retail at

HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 511 CHESNUT street,
10-4-6m] opposite State House.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,

ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $3·50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 15th inst. 11-12-2m

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE INVOICE OF FINE

COCOA

MATTINGS.

McCALLUM & CO.,

11-10-stuth No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

se19-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORG

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUA of Tone and Power, designed especially Schools, but found to be equally well ad and Drawing Room. For sale only b

C K S.

No. 18

Also, a complete assortment constantly on hand.

CULVER'S NEW

DERSIGNED

H F

ill pay particular attention to the desirable and regular dividend-paying

WILL BURN

TROLEUM STOCKS,

AND DELAMATER, DALZELL,

ANY FURN

CKVILLE, of Philadelphia, an and KNICKERBOCKER,

COOKING R

NDIR,

OF THE MOST APPROVE

REGISTERS

EET, Room 6,

AND

New York.

VENTILAT

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

9-29-thstu-2m No. 1132 MARKET STREE